CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 212 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430.
11th „	Kalyan*	8987
18th „	Plassy*	7346
23rd „	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th „	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delhi	8080
9th „	Mooltan	10890
16th „	Khiva*	8947
23rd „	Karmala	8923
30th „	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
‡B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
30th „	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Moji, Kobe and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
2nd Sept.	Ramera	Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd „	Lisga	Mauritius direct.
4th „	Arratoon Apcar	Rangoon via Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin and Colombo.
8th „	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th „	Baroda	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage on P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	14th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tsushin Maru	C. Hideshima	4921	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lisboa Maru	J. Shinozaki.	15th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imahumi	20th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
„ „ Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
16-22, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 6,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposite fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHO
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,043

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description crans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort, BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuoandas Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlalji).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS —Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lhasa, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 318, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For detail apply for a copy of Rules to.
GA[illegible]NAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of Iudia Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NON-VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
LEITCH'S BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Cursetjee Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,10,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 95,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

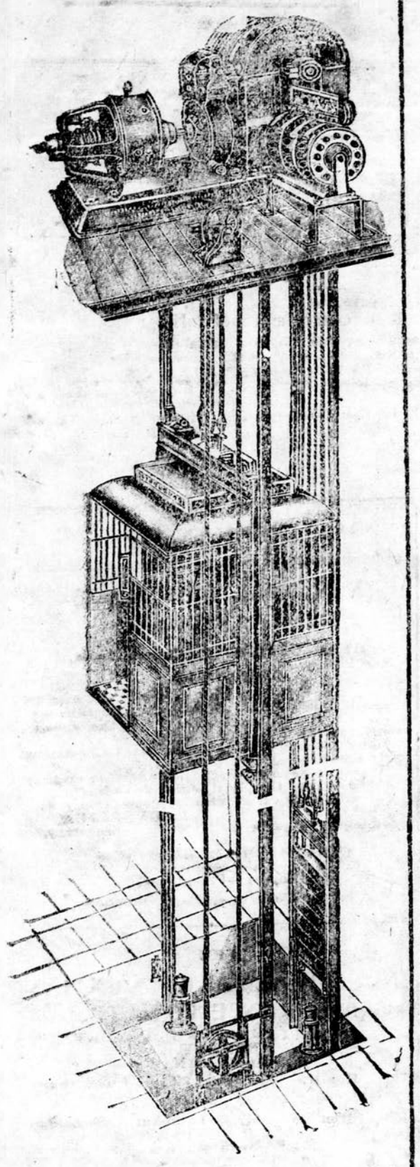
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 113

Automatic Push Button Electric Lift.



The above illustration shows our apartment lift fully automatic, equipped with full set of SENDIND control buttons, marked to correspond to the floors served by the lift and a single CALLING control button at each landing. The car can be called to a floor by pressing the calling control button at the landing and after closing the door or gate, can be despatched to any other floor by pressing the proper button in the lift. An emergency button is also provided in the car, the pressing of which will immediately bring the car to rest. The lift cannot be operated while the door is open. The control buttons are inoperative while the car is in motion. An additional emergency call button will be provided in car properly connected to signal in.

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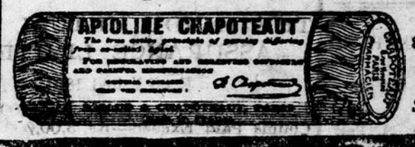

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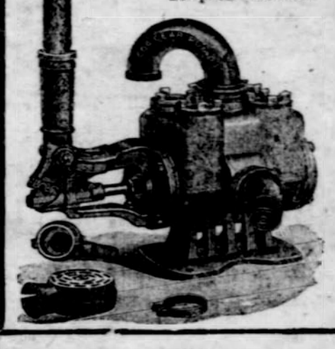

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Accumulators and parts, Acetylene Generators, lamps and burners, Adapters of all kinds, Insulating tape Air inlets, Alligator fastener, Aluminium matting, Steel Balls of all sizes, Belting, Motor Body fittings, Bolts and Nuts, Carburetters and parts of important makes, Cleaning requisites, Packings, Funnels, Copper wire Gauze, Goggles, Horns of all types, Hose pipes and clips, Jacks, Lamps of all patterns, Switchboards, Petrol Measure and Carriers, Magnetos and parts, Mascots, Metals, Volt and Ampere Meters, Oilers. Paints and Polishes, Piston Rings and Castings, Harding's Revivers, Radore, Shock Absorbers, Wood sticks, Radiators for all Cars, Sparking Plugs of all makes, Stewart Speedometers and their parts, Dover Steering wheels, Petrol Filters and Taps, Spanners of all sizes and makes, Cutting pliers, Tubular Box Spanners, Screw Drivers, Hammers, Drills, Tool boxes, Tool kits, Tyre testers, Tyre pumps and their accessories, Tyre Rims, Copper asbestos, Washers, Steel Washers, High tension wires, Soft Copper wire, Chaterlea terminals, stepney wheels of all Sizes, Cylinder head Gaskets for all cars, Ball-Bearings of all sizes and types, Wonder Worker specialities and many other things leading to the Motor line.

Shorthand Writers—

Keep permanent records of everything you take down in Shorthand. For this you will nothing better than!

Conklin's

—Self filling

Fountain Pen—

Writes smoothly and continuously like a pencil.

We sell at special sater.

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Chowpatty, **BOMBAY.**

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Indigenous Medicines and Treatment

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THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES

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Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, M.A., L.M.S.

Prescription by letter—Rs. 4 only

94, GREY STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address—"KALPATARU," Calcutta.

The General Engineering&Stores Supply Agency

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Telegrams "STORE[illegible]E." Telephone No. 9

Shipchandle[illegible]ntractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stoc[illegible]mills. gins and Factory requisites
Immediat[illegible]y of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, A[illegible]cular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Ag[illegible]r hack saw blades, band saws and belting
Specia[illegible]o upcountry orders.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Ouf Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make, Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

EARLIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 20 Characters Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON'S 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Vanibhuvan, Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Export training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

MEETS DAILY, B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASS. English Mathematics. Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' School, Bombay 4, Girls admitted. Success sure. 4672

WHY REMAIN an ORDINARY CLERK?—High Post can be easily obtained by undergoing the efficient Training in Shorthand (Quick Method) Typewriting, Accountancy, French, English Banking, Law, Correspondence, Advertising, Political Economy, etc. Each Subject taught within 3 Months. Service Guaranteed. Enrolment for L. C. C. and Government Examinations. Apply Prof. LENTIN, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Bombay. Opp. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co.. 4659

MISCELLANEOUS

NAMDEO & CO., Old Firm, Supply Servants of every caste and description for local and abroad, also for Basra and Mesopotamia, such as Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs, Hamals, Wet Nurses etc., and also Servants for Military Officers. Apply NAMDEO & CO. Habib Mansion, Queen's and Charney Road corner opp. Station, Bombay. 4654

DEATH!—How painful it is for those you leave penniless. If you cannot leave any legacy for God's sake spare them the pain anxiety of bearing the burden of your liabilities. Show them a VENUS POLICY at your death-bed just to sooth them. Remember! Our Marriage Policy is a source of peacefulness and satisfaction to a Mother! Monthly Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for rules and forms apply to:—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (6)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—For two hours daily the evening to write correspondence in English must have best knowledge. Apply Box No. 1049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4621

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One experienced SALESMAN for Typewriters and one for Wines and Sundries. Salary and commission. Apply Box No. 1048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4617

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, thoroughly acquainted with Fire Insurance work. None but experienced men need apply. Salary according to qualifications Apply to Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4649

WANTED—An LL. B. plucked in Solicitor's examination and not intending to appear next year, to work in a Solicitor's office. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1039 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4441

WANTED—An expert Engineer for the management of 750 B. H. P. Diesel Oil Engine at Ahmedabad. Those having practical experience of Diesel Engines only need apply to Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4587

WANTED—A First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Ginning and Pressing Factory at Akola and also to work at times at our other Gin and Press Factories. Salary according to qualifications and experience with free quarters. Apply to MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4645

WANTED—A Parsi competent in English Account keeping for Mombassa East Africa. Pay in accordance with competeney may see the undersigned for particulars with testimonial, etc., JAFFERBHAI DEWJI JAMAL, Khadak Kasai Gully, Bombay. 4686

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Dr KAHALKAR, Poibawadi, Parel. 4650

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach English reading and writing. Apply personally between 12 noon to 3 p.m. 42 Arthur Road Tardeo, Bombay. 4679

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of Export business correspondence salary substantial. Apply sharp to CHIMANLAL CHANDULAL & Co., Princess Street, Rahim Building. 4652

WANTED—SALESMEN, piece goods and rubber goods and MANAGERS, Bombay and up-country on pay and commission. Write to Box No. 1051, "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 4631

WANTED—A DESPATCHING and TELEPHONE CLERK. Any nationality. Apply sharp to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Apollo Street. 4675

WANTED—A GRADUATE as clerk, one with the knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI and GINWALA, Solicitors, 373, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4618

WANTED—Gujarati UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply personally to the SUPERINTENDENT, New English School, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum. 4501

WANTED—One JUNIOR and one SENIOR COMPOSITOR. Apply personally to BUSINESS SUPPLY AGENCY, 11-14, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Floor, above Empire Assurance Co., at 3 p.m., (S. T.). 4689

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE, one with Science preferred. Pay Rs. 65 rising to Rs 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 respectively. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, Edward Memorial High School, Borsad. 4625

WANTED.—A Pure EUROPEAN or PARSEE LADY as a RESIDENT GOVERNESS in the suburbs of Bombay to look after and teach children in a Mahomedan family. Pay according to qualifications with all found. Ayah kept. Apply stating experience and pay expected with copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 1057 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4657

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION as correspondence clerk, or Tutor morning and evening by Graduate. Apply Box No. 1059. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4677

WANTED—TUITION by a Graduate, proficient in MATHEMATICS, LITERATURE, PERSIAN and HINDUSTANI. Apply Box No. 1056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4656

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

WANTED—A HOUSE or a BUNGALOW for a Parsi family at Santa Cruz on hire. Write at once to H. S. DASTUR, c/o Mr. Tarachand(Barrister, Vile Parle. 4678

WANTED—PURCHASER, just received one consignment of Motor car. "NASH" 7 seater, 6 cylinder. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 1058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4666

PARTNER WANTED.—With 30,000 rupees for a Firm, managing in Bombay Limited Company. Good pay and commission Inside exceptional chance to make money, large benefices. Write to Box No. 1061 "Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." 4685

WANTED.—AGENTS in Bombay for well-established Indian Life Assurance Company. Liberal terms to deserving men. Please apply giving particulars of past experience to Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroincle." 4543

WANTED in decent locality an upper floor or separate flat entirely, (no subtenancy), of two or three rooms, one kitchen, one bath room and closet, with electric lights; Handsome rent. Apply with particulars Box No. 1042 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

WANTED—FINANCIER or PARTNER with 30 to 50 thousand to a leading and established petrol concern. Undoubted about 200 per cent. profit per annum, without least risk, best terms and security. Apply to Box No. 1037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4573

FOR SALE.

PETROL:—At reduced rate of 2/12 will be supplied daily and regularly from 15th inst. if arranged from to-day. Phone No. 4528. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, Westend Cinema Corner, Sandhurst Road. 4648

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size	100
Oliver 3, Rs. 100, 110, Brief	110
Sun Visible, Portable, as new,	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Underwood 3, Brief, Rs. 175, 2 Cols.,	200
Remington 10 Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief Rs. 200, 11 Brief,	225
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	...
New Underwood Typewriters, all sizes,	...
Ribbons for all Typewriters	...
Eureka Carbon Papers, both sizes	...
Alpha and Omega Oil, Oil Cans, Brushes.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp: Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good SOUND SAFE by a good maker. Apply Box No. 1044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4591

FOR SALE—One slightly used BUICK CAR and one Brand new NASH CAR. Apply Box No. 1047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4592

PRIMUS STOVES just unpacked for prices etc., apply to RODAL AGENCY, 371 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 40—

1,800 GALVANISED IRON, new and secondhand drums. Capacity 5 gallons. Rates quite reduced. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4683

READY D. Stewart New Finisher, 31in. and 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, 20. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4589

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Foolscap	150
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	250
Remington No. 20 Policy Size	200
Remington No. 8 Fine	110
Empire No. 2 B. Spacer Like New	150
Oliver No. 9 Foolscap Size	200
Oliver No 5 Foolscap Size	165
Self folding 7 Lbs. Fox Portable with Case	300

We are Sole Agents for the famous Light-running Fox Standard and the 7 Lb. Fox Potrable Typewriters. Free demonstration at your Office. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4669. Telegrams; "Writertype".

TO BE LET.

TO LET on hire a decent TURNOUT. Apply Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4655

GODOWN, large size 1200 spr. feet, height, 12 feet with air and light to let. Apply to CHANDABHOY, 271, Bazaar Gate, Fort. 4684

SUB-LET.—HALF GODOWN near Apollo Street. Kindly write Box No. 1052, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4636

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A WARNING.

"ANCHOR" BRAND FLOUR.

IT has been brought to our notice that some of the flour mills, outside Bombay, and some flour merchants are using our "ANCHOR" trade mark for passing their quality of flour, as being our production, which is known as the best in the Indian market. The Anchor trade mark is our sole and exclusive property secured to us by registration and we have to give this notice that if this our trade mark is infringed or pirated or imitated or otherwise used on bags which contain flour of bran, which is not produced at our Wallace Flour Mill, by any person or persons, such person or persons will be prosecuted for infringement of our rights.

VISSANJI SONS & Co.,
Proprietors,
The Wallace Flour Mill Co.

4604

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 & 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

4531

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Cousolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ONE 4 seater, old pattern, "FORD CAR" in good working order, four cylinder magneto ignition, 20 H. P., with Stepney wheel, lamps, hood, glass screen, tyres and tubes, in good working order.

One 7 seater, four cylinder, 25 H. P., "FIAT CAR" with touring body, bosch magneto, hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good working order tyres and tubes in good condition, very showy car.

One "DE DION", 6 seater single cylinder, 10 H. P., battery ignition, "DE DION" carburettor, sircar body, made to order, with glass screen, Stepney wheel lamps, etc., in good working order, tyres and tubes in good condition.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P. magneto ignition, chain driven, engine quite new, hind wheels fitted with solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, very strong car for passengers, in good working order.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P., magneto ignition, chain driven, hind wheels fitted solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, requires slight repairs, not in working order.

One "DE DEON", single cylinder, 10 H. P. bosch magneto, four seater, with screen and hood, requires repairs, not in working order.

Apply CONTROLLER, Private Department, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar.

4616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A GRAND MEETING OF COTTON TRADE

A GRAND MEETING of the COTTON TRADE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Septemper, 1920, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, at the HALL of the BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, or if weather permits, in the open space behind that Building, when all cot ton Merchants (Buyers, Sellers, Mill-owners, Shippers and Exporters), Muccadums, Brokers and Shroffs etc., interested in the Trade are cordially invited to attend.

SUBJECTS.

To submit resolutions relating to the removal of the Government Control over Cotton Trade, and the unsatisfactory working of the present Cotton Contracts Board.

The programme of the meeting shall be notified by one or more of the organisers under his or their signatures on their behalf, through distribution of handbills.

(Sd.) Tarachand Ghanshyamdas.	(Sd.) Premji Harji and Co.
(Sd.) Sarupchand Hukmichand.	(Sd.) Kunverjee Pitamber.
(Sd.) Surajmal Keshrimal.	(Sd.) Khimjee Damji.
(Sd.) Thackerseydas Nandlal.	(Sd.) Abubakar Abdulrehman.
(Sd.) Jetha Devji.	(Sd.) Thackerdas Surajmall.
(Sd.) Khimji Vishram.	(Sd.) Haji Mahmod Haji Ismail and Co.
(Sd.) Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.	(Sd.) L. N. Khokhani.
(Sd.) Apollo Mills Co., Ltd.	(Sd.) Odhavji Ladha.
(Sd.) Elphinstone Mills Co., Ltd.	(Sd.) Mahmod Usman.
(Sd.) Hirjee Khetsey and Co.	(Sd.) Dulerai and Co.
(Sd.) Jamnadas Narsey and Co.	(Sd.) Jamsedji R. Vakharia.
(Sd.) Amarsey Damodar and Co.	(Sd.) Laldas Tulsidas and Co.
(Sd.) India Agency Co., Ltd.	(Sd.) Hargovandas Jivandas.
(Sd.) Gorakhram Sadhuram.	(Sd.) Vardman Jetsey.
(Sd.) Devkarandas Ramkumar.	(Sd.) Champalal Ramswaroop.
(Sd.) Samrathrai Khetseydas.	(Sd.) Narsingdas Jodhra.
(Sd.) Harnandrai Surajmall.	(Sd.) Ganeshdas Sobhagmal.
(Sd.) Harnandrai Baijnath.	(Sd.) Harmukhrai Gopimal.
(Sd.) Gadmal Gumanmall.	(Sd.) Gulabrai Kedarmal.
(Sd.) Dolatram Kundanmal.	(Sd.) Panalal Ganeshdas.
(Sd.) Lalohand Ramdayal.	(Sd.) Chandmal Chhaganmal.
(Sd.) Mulji Jetha and Co.	(Sd.) Harnandrai Fulchand.
(Sd.) Mamraj Rambhagat.	(Sd.) Pranjivandas Gordhandas and Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., Ld. 16, Apollo St., up to MONDAY the 20th instant for the work of reinforced concrete in the foundations and floors of the building to be erected by the Company on plot No. 5 Ballard Estate of the Bombay Port Trust.

The lowest or any Tender need not necessarily be accepted.

For plans and other particulars apply to the undersigned at their office 375 Hornby Road.

A. L. COLACO & Co.,
Archetects, etc.

4th September 1920. 4675

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Auction 22 plots (Nos. 1 to 22) from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road, at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12 noon on FRIDAY, September, 24th. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 6 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in the Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed, and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be obtained on application to the Collector's office.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Colector.

W. F. HUDSON,
Collector, Poona.

4643

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1920. 4554

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of the undermentioned ready wastes at Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar.

1 Lot of Cleaned Bonsda Waste about 50 candies and

1 Lot of Cleaned Roving Cuttings about 35 candies

Will be sold at the mills by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, at 9 o'clock (B. T.). 4681

FOR SALE.

THREE best BUNGALOWS and PLOTS for bungalows freehold ground at Westerly view, Khambala Hill, Pedder Road. Brokers get brokerage. Apply to Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4687

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the works of levelling, metalling, etc., and for laying storm water drains in the following two private streets:—

(1) Elphinstone Road Bridge Low Level Road,

(2) Paper Mill Lane off Girgaum Back Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 14th day of September 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st September, 1920. 4662

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the "Chronicle" dated 25th August, 1920 and thereafter publishing the prospectus of the Indo-British Trading Corporation, Limited, 60, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, I beg to notify to the public that I am not on the Directorate of the said Company.

T. H. KHANNA,

Bombay, 4th September, 1920. 4674

NOTICE.

WANTED—A secondhand belt driven ammonia ICEMAKING PLANT capable of producing 4 to 6 cwts. of ice in 24 hours or 2 to 3 cwts. in 12 hours continuous working complete with hydraulic agitation gear and pump for supplying water to ammonia condenser.

Further particulars can be obtained from the CHIEF MEMBER of Council, Kishangarh State Rajputana. 4693

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY. LTD.,

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 28192 for 25 shares Nos. 1458988 to 1459007 standing in the name of Mo'iram Shobharam is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from the date after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said shares.

19, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay 4th Sept. 1920. 4553

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE (established 1906) is OPENED in Mahratta High School Premises, on Sandhurst Road, opposite Gandharva Maha Vidhalaya, where classes in Book-Keeping and other Commercial subjects are solely conducted by the PRINCIPAL A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Enrollment daily. 4670

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of Directors held at the Company's office on 24th August, 1920, the first call of Rs. 30 per share on Second Preference shares of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 1st October, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Interest at 9 per cent. will be charged on payments made after 1st October 1920.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1920. 4668

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of September 1920, for widening the Tansa embankment and culverts between Pogaon and Pokhran in Thana District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Udersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Dy. Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 4th September, 1920. 4664

FOR SALE.

20 H. P. Swift, 1915 model, four seater, touring body, one man hood electric lighting set and dynamo with Bosch self starter and new 12 volt Xide battery, variable magneto ignition at Zenith carburettor, engine completely overhauled under skilled European supervision last year. Sankey steel detachable wheels and spare. J. N. shock absorbs. Wants painting and new covers to cushions. Sold as owner going home in October. Available early October or earlier by arrangement. Price Rs. 5,000.

Apply:—
P. J. MEAD, Esq., I.C.S.,
1 Ali Queen's Gardens,
Poona. 4669

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A GLANCE OVER THE FOLLOWING WILL OBLIGE

"Inestimable Boon to Customers"

"Free Sewing & Tailoring."

In these hard times of pressing dearness every article has grown considerably dear; and sewing and tailoring is no exception, so much so that poor or rich, all find it difficult to get a good stock of clothes sewn. Owing to this and yielding to strong persistence of several of our friends we have devised a scheme, by which, a man holding our Company's coupon worth Rs. 25 only can get as many clothes as he likes sewn out of cloth purchased from our shop, the coupon holding good for one full year. We have at great cost and trouble engaged brisk and expert tailors and cutters for the benefit of our honoured gentlemen customers. We have herewith published the scheme and rules and Regulations of the coupon as well as form of application, to which we draw the earneest attention of our kind customers. We earnestly hope our generous customers will support this scheme heartily.

Application Form for Yearly Coupon.

No.....

To

Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire.

Managing Director:

L. L. Harkisondass and Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913).

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I here with send a sum of Rs. 5 being the deposit money for a coupon for Rs. 25 each which you are going to issue and I hereby agree to pay the balance of Rs. 20 on or before the 2nd day of October 1920, and I hereby agree to abide by the rules, regulations and bye-laws framed by you in connection with the said coupon. If I fail to pay the above balance on the due date you can forfeit my coupon and the deposit money paid by me.

Usual Signature.....

Occupation .....

Address.....

Full Name .....

Date.....1920.

No.

PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.

BOMBAY, 1920.

Received from Mr.....

the sum of Rs. 5 being the deposit money for one Coupon for Rs. 25 to be issued in his name.

Rs. 5-0-0.

This Receipt may be preserved and can be exchanged for a Coupon when ready.

The Coupon will be issued subject to the Company's Bye-laws & Regulations.

1. The purchaser of the Coupon is not at liberty to sell, transfer or give gratis his coupon to anybody. It is only useful to him and to nobody else.
2. The Company will not give the benefit of the Coupon to anybody except the gentleman on whose name the same is issued.
3. The owner of the Coupon will be required to come over and give his full measurement for his clothes within a week from the date of issue of the Coupon at the Company's shop at Sandhurst Road.
4. Free sewing charges will only be allowed on the cloth purchased by the Coupon holder from this Company.
5. The above cloth will be sold to the Coupon holder by the Company at a reasonable rate of profit on the cost price which, if desired by the Coupon holder, will be shewn to him before purchasing the cloth.
6. Any Coupon holder offending or acting against the bye-laws and regulations of the Company will be liable to a penalty to an extent of the forfeiture of his Coupon.
7. The Company reserves to itself the right to issue or not issue Coupon to any gentleman.
8. The Company reserves to itself the right to add, to alter, or amend the above Bye-laws and Regulations from time to time when necessary.

Note.—Application forms for Coupons can be had from the following places:—

1. Messrs. L. L. Harkisondas & Co., Ltd., Vandravan Mansion, Sandhurst Road, and Lalsing Building, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
2. Mr. Pirojshaw Dhanjibhai Bhagwagar, c/o Messrs. Pirojshaw Bejanji & Co., Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MOTOR LORRY AGENCY.

WE are offering the sole Agency for one of the best lorries, ever offered to this market. Exceptional opportunity. Interviews by appointment. Apply Box No. 1059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4667

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and of the STANDARD OIL MILLS CO., LD.

Messrs. NENSI DEWSI & CO. Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon'ble Justice Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD has by an order, dated the 3rd day of September, 1920, appointed Mr. Nanabhai Hormusji Mody of Bombay, to be Provisional Official Liquidator of the above-named Company with powers to take charge of the papers, documents, account books and securities (if any) belonging to the above-named Company and to take possession of collect and protect the assets of the above-named Company and to affix his seals on the registered office of the said Company and the Mill premises belonging thereto.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.

MANCHERSHA & NARMADASHANKER,
Attorney's for the Petitioners.
13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.
4698

NOTICE

EXPERT SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST required by Large European Firm. Salary Rs. 150 and upwards according to knowledge of English. Applicants must have an accurate speed of 120 words a minute None others need apply. Apply to Box No. 1031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4923

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP firm of Messrs. MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, doing business as Commission Agent at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in which firm Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN, SHA VASSANJI MANECKCHAND and Mr. HANSRAJ NEMCHAND HARAKHCHAND were partners has been by consent of all the partners abovenamed closed since Shrawan Sud 11th Samvat Year 1976 (25th August, 1920). Mr. HARILAL MEGHJI JAGJIWAN has taken over sole charge of the whole business of the said firm and he will continue to do business in his own name as aforesaid. The public are informed that all dealings in respect of the said firm should be now had with the said Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan. Shah Vassanji Maneckchand and his sons as well as Shah Hansraj Nemchand Harakhachand have nothing to do with the said business and if any person enters into any dealing with them in respect of the said business, he will do so entirely at his own risk. All the creditors and debtors of the said firm are hereby called upon to settle their accounts with our client within one month from date.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mr. Harilal Meghji Jagjiwan.
Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay.
Date 27/8/20. 4552

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property an credits of HARSI GHELLA, of Bombay, and Cutch Visa Oswal Jain Inhabitant .....Deceased. Bai HIRBAI, widow of the said deceased Harsi Ghella, of Bombay, and Cutch Visa Oswal Jain Inhabitant, residing at Worli, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1920.

HIRBAI, widow,
Petitioner-in-person.
4662

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VIRJI CHAMPSEY DEORAJ, RAJU DOONGERSEY CHAMSEY and KANJI HADHOO, all of Bombay Inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever ar hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Cama Buildings Bell Lane, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Hasuali Tank Road, (Lady Jamsetji Road), without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collectors of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 618, New Nos. A/4542, Old Survey Nos. 363, New Survey Nos. 2/1443 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4298 (1a), Street No. 658 A A and bounded on the North by the public passage leading unto Lady Jamsetji Road the North and West by the land of Vissoba Jivanji and Balamiva Abdola and on the East by the land of Poonja Jivan and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.

JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJI.
4692 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF SHRIMANT WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE.

AVDHUTRAO WAGHOJIRAO RAJE SHIRKE a minor.

WITH reference to a Notice, dated the 23rd day of August 1920, appearing in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle" the "Induprakash" and "Sayaji Vijaya," over the signature of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors on and after the 25th instant, we are instructed by our client, Shrimati Shantabai Saheb Shirke, the mother and natural guardian of the abovenamed minor to inform the public that the statement contained in the said notice that no person other than the Sarsuba of Baroda has authority to make any alienation of the property of the minor, as he is a Ward of the Subha of Baroda, is true only so far as the property of the minor, situate in the jurdiction of the Baroda State is concerned. The undivided half interest of the minor in the Hornby Road and Kirol properties being situated in British India our client, the mother and natural guardian of the said minor is competent to alienate the same for necessity and she is willing to do so on terms and conditions which can be ascertained from the undersigned. Our client is in communication with the Sarsubha of Baroda on the subject of the said notice, which is misleading and incorrect, because the minor's property in British India is not under the control of the Subha of Baroda.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

MANILAL & KHER.
Attorneys for Shrimati Shantabai Saheb widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke.
65—76, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
4574

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES TASA KHANJRI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gulley at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Amarchand Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramdas Brijmohandas:—
2 cases each 20 pcs Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
43/44 inches of Markandrai's office.

On account at the risk of Seth Gorakh. ram Ganpatram:—
1 case 30 pcs. Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
29 inches of Markandrai's office.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th September 1920 at 2-30 pm. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, Household Furniture including satin lined drawing room suites, cabinets, alymrah double wooden bed-stead, dining tables and chairs, office, writing tables and chairs, revolving chair and book case, leather lined chairs, tiled teacoys meat safe reclinging soft screens, zoomars and fire proof safe, etc. etc.

By order of the Office.
1 Big office table in 3 Pcs.
6 leather lined arm chairs.
1 Type writing Machine.
By order of the concerned.
60 Gugadies.
By order of an European Gentreman.
1 Lot second-hand clothes steel tink etc
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th September 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Frere Road Kalyan Street in the lane opposite to Dock's Tower at the Godown of Shech Talakchand Shapurji by order of Messrs. Punshi Devsi and Co. (Export and Import, Dept), and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Gopaldas Manekdal 50 Bundles 'French' Copper Sheets each of 5 cwts about 4 x 4 Marks P S. E. 1/25, D. V. B. 25/50 per s.s. Moria.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be taken at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1920.

AMUSEMENNS.

ROYAL OPER HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

EDGAR WARWICK

presents

The Warwick Comedy Coy.

a Repertoire of latest London successes. The recent St. James' Theatre Success

UNCLE NED.

By
Douglas Murray.

NORMON CANNON as "UNCLE END."

MONDAY 6th
Horace Annesley Vachell's Brilliant Play
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
From the Savoy Theatre.

WEDNESDAY 8th
Hubert Henry Davies Success
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."
From the Savoy Theatre.

FRIDAY 10th
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

SATURDAY 11th
MATINEE MATINEE
"UNCLE NED."
From St. James' Theatre
By Douglas Murray

TUESDAY 7th
That Uproarious Farce
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond.
From the Comedy Theatre.
You must see "ELIZA"—"You will love her."

THURSDAY 9th
Oscar Wild's Satrical Masterpiece
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

THURSDAY 9th
MATINEE MATINEE
That uproarious farce
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."

SPECIAL MATINEES
WEDNESDAY 15th & SATURDAY 18th.
See local announcement for further particulars.

Evening Price of admisson Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinee Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Saturday at 6-30, Sunday at 6-30 & 10, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30
REMEMBER THE SUNDAY EVENING GATHERING
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
"DENNY FROM IRELAND"
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

J. WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
A MELODRAMATIC ROMANCE
"$ 30,000"
"$ 30,000"
"$ 30,000"

How would you like to be a Lawyer and entrusted with the task of recovering a Necklace valued at "$ 30,000?"

The Fight for the Welter-weight Championship of Europe at Olympia:
JOHNNY BALSHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
JOHNNY BALSHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
AND
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

A Great Holiday Programme.

THE THIRD WEEK.

of the Mighty, Magnificent, Powerful Universal Serial of world-wide repute.

"ELMO THE FEARLESS"

commences to-day amidst universal admiration and appreciation. The Mighty Man of the Moment—the Hero of one hundred fights—the Invincible; the Irresistible, the Irrepressible.

"ELMO LINCOLN"

in this Week's Instalment of further 6 parts—6000 feet—pursues the wrong-doers with an iron hand of vengeance. He recovers the photograph showing the location of the precious mine, but finds himself surrounded by untold dangers and the Climax is reached when Elmo in a gambling den sees his last moments approaching with the slow and tortuous descent of the Assassin's knife!

See all these hair-raising stunts at the:

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Another Two-Reel Eddie Polo Drama in the Programme.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 881.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 4-30 p.m. at Colaba G. I. P. Railway goods yards by the order of the Insurance Company concerned out of the consignment of Mr. Balchand Ugichand the following bales:—

36 bales of Birar Cotton of Tonuna district slightly damaged by fire and water.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 4th September 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri a large lot of miscellaneous goods consisting of galvanized drums of 130 gallons capacity; scrap glass; country chalk, a lot of Bolts and Nuts; Pulley blocks, Blacksmith and Tinsmith tools, Anvils Pavras, Pickaxes, Water tank 4 x 2 x 6, Scrap cutting of expanded metal, Zinc shee's hoop iron, Hand carts, old Motor tyres and tubes, Horse shoe nails, tins, Rachet Jack, W. I. Pipe Boiler tubes, Rain water pipes; Fire wood cut pieces of railling empty K O. tins and drums; empty jars tins and kegs, new and second hand G. I. Drums, Kitson lamps, etc.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales) of his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 4th Sept 1920.

OXIDAZE TABLETS

For

Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.

Re. 1-4 a bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

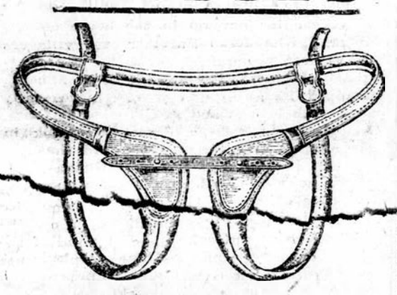
Sole Agents:—
T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
36 *Church Gate Street,*
Fort, BOMBAY

Literature and Sample free to Medical Profession on request.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE
EAST OF SUEZ
English and American dentistry
MODERATE FEES
All work fully guaranteed.
Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.
Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healty and thorughly invigorated by using
KAMINIA OIL
(*REGISTERED.*)
Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revivers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else
Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra,
,, 3 Rottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. ,, 14 Extra
Sole Agenst :—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

TRUSSES



BOMBAY SURGICAL Co.,
Are the Pioneers in
Making Light Pattern
TRUSSES
Always use their Trusses
Bombay Surgica Co.,
opp. West-End Cinema,
New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE
Because
FAITHFUL
The Star
SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents :
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

There is only one medicine which is really effective in cases of Weakness, Impotence, or Sterlity and its name is
Dynamine.
It contains no poisons, minerals, animal matter, or dangerous Drugs.
It is purely Vegetable, and it has no ill after effects.
It can be taken by the most delicate man or woman without fear, and it is a certain cure.
Price Rs. 10 per Bottle.
The Dynamine Co.,
20, Tamarind Lane, (2nd Floor)
Fort, BOMBAY.

Easy home baking
Everything wholesome and of light and even texture when "Raisley" is used for the raising.
It is so reliable an aid to home baking that even beginners find it easy to turn out the most perfect home-made cakes, bread & pastry.
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flake
Write to Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street, London, England, for a copy of the recipe book. It is worth writing for.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP
has proved a friend to thousands upon thousands of people the world over, by relieving the sufferings which arise from a disordered condition of the digestive organs—stomach, liver and bowels.
If you suffer from indigestion, acidity, pains after eating, biliousness, constipation, headache and lassitude, a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly prove its value.
This favourite family remedy contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves which in combination possess, in a remarkable degree, the power of toning and strengthening the stomach and regulating the action of the liver and bowels. This is the secret of its great success. It banishes stomach and liver troubles in a natural way, and helps you to keep well.
FOR
PAINS AFTER EATING
FLATULENCE
ACIDITY
BILIOUSNESS
HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION
Mother Seigel's Syrup is also sold in Tablet form,
DIGESTIVE
DISORDERS

Vilcassim Bros
Jewellers and Gem Merchants
Taj Mahal Hotel, BOMBAY
Have a large and choice selection of ornaments Bracelets, Rings, Necklets, etc., also Precious Stones which can be set to any design in gold or platinum.
Prices are strictly moderate and inspection invited.

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL
ENSURES
PLEASURE in BUYING
SATISFACTION in USING
AS
It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia: and last, but not the last, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—
"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA
Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.
To be obtainable from Messrs
Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.
TIMES BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.
KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,
216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

S S Hatimura St Johnson, London.
S S Naldera, Lewellin, London.
S S Zayani, Merrylis, Jeddah.
S S Kapurthala, Tobitt, Constantinople.
S S Dunera, Walker, Shanghai etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Cranfield, Brooks, Calcutta.
S S Lanka, Fakira, Calicut.
S S Iran, Sanderson, Persian Gulf.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Palmer, London etc.
S S Naldera, Lewellin, Australia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ischin for Genoa.
Steamer Easton Hall for Antwerp etc.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool etc.

S S Hatimura :—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatimura, 4169 tons, Captain F St Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Kapurthala :—The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain S Tobitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dunera :—The B I S N Co's China mail steamer Dunera, 3420 tons, Captain W Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, etc., with mail, a general cargo and 101 passengers.

S S Naldera :—The B I S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera, 8793 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, etc., with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani :—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain J S Marrylis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cranfield :—The B I S N Co's steamer Cranfield, 3212 tons, Captain J J Brooks, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Lanka :—The R E Collins Co's steamer Lanka, 90 tons, Captain M Fakira, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calicut, with a general cargo.

S S Iran :—The P G S N Co's steamer Iran, 1719 tons, Captain R H D Sanderson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind :—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5889 tons, Captain W Palmer, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, etc., with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera :—The B I S N Co's Australian mail steamer Naldera, 8793 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Australia, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 3rd Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Iran	P Gulf	4-9	P G S N Co
B Shuja	Suez	4-9	T M & Co
C/B Hindoo	Karachi	20-9	J F & Co
D/E Arrato n pear	Durban	8-9	M M & Co
H Lanka	C Ports	4-9	R E C & Co
So Ton Prune Farm Fairle.	N F	N F	J F & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F	D M Khandwani
S Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N bydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Offside shinkai Maru.	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K M & Co.
Penani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Bhavnagar	5-9	K M & Co.
Saraswati	Mormagoa	4-9	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Capri	Genoa	10-9	M Italiana
7 Orna	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 Vigo	Hull	5-9	F & Co
9 Rulda	Calcutta & Coasting	N F	W & A G & Co
10/11 North Sands.	Calcutta	10-9	J F & Co
12/13 Kaloma	Calcutta	9-9	W & A G & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
16 Barjora	P Gulf	9-9	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Masirah	Hull	7-9	W & A G & Co
4 Kasama	P Gulf	6-9	K N & Co
5 Mandala	Karachi	6-9	M M & Co
6 Crawfield	N F	4-9	M M & Co
8 C London	Liverpool	5-9	K N & Co
11 Colaba	Antwerp	3-9	M M & Co
12 Elysia	Liverpool	23-9	W & A G & Co
2/ Warawala	N F	N F	M M & Co
18 Ekaterinoslav	Basra	6-9	D R I M
12 Warthurst	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	4-9	M M & Co
Jetty End Vasna	Basra	4-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sandakan	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ula			M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Tarcbo	N F	1-9	M M & Co
Hunts Castle		3-9	W & A G & Co.

EXPORT.

Sept. 3.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—1243 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Patricia for Liverpool :—2000 cwts cotton seed oil cake, A Durst; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 110 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 250 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 139 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London :—30 bales cow hides, H M S Oosman; 6 cases 5 bundles tanned skins, Allen Bros and Co.

S S Masirah for Antwerp :—2000 cwts crushed bones, Hallinghursts and Co.

S S Capri for Genoa :—468 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Innamincka for Hongkong :—8 bales cotton twist, The Indo-British Co Ltd.

IMPORT.

Sept. 3.

S S Barjora from Busra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd :—24 bundles specie, 50 bundles cotton, 14 cases gum, 93 cases 5 bundles 37 jottas 43 packages assofoetida, 14 bags almonds, 177 bags raisins, 4 bags attari, 4 bundles dry fish, 3 cases cigarettes, 2 cases toilet soap, 9 cases confectionery, 20 cases colour, 38 bundles salted fish, 46 bags barley, 300 bags gram, 4579 bags wheat, 63 cases old copper pieces, 825 bags sardins, 3057 bags dry dates, 792 baskets 71 boxes wet dates.

S S Orna from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co Ltd :—35660 bags rice, 2 cases velvet cloth, 19 cases cigars, 11 cases plate glass.

S S Karpara from Durban, Agents B I S N Co :—11 cases cheese, 34 bales wool, 123 bales cotton, 11 cases cigarettes paper, 230 bags coffee, 75 cases ghee.

S S Shuja from Jeddah, Agents The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ltd :—2 cases specie.

BENARES OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At to-day's opium sale 300 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale but only five chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. The amount realised by the sale of five chests was Rs. 25,000.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO
(National Overseas Bank)
INCORPORATED IN PORTUGAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1864.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
FULLY PAID UP ..... Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
RESERVE FUND ..... Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
The Banco Nacional Ultramarino is the State Bank of the Portuguese Colonies.
HEAD OFFICE—LISBON.
BRANCHES:
ENGLAND.
LONDON—27, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.
FRANCE.
PARIS—Rue Helder, 8.
UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK—93, Liberty Street.
BRAZIL.
RIO DE JANEIRO, CAMPOS, S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PERNANBUCO, PARAHIBA DO NORTE, PARA MANAUS.
ALSO IN
Portugal, Adjacent Islands, West Africa, East Africa, India, China, and Timor.
The Bank also has about 500 Correspondents in Protugal and abroad.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 31st December 1919.

ASSETS :	Esc.	£
Cash in hand .. .. ..Esc. 45 : 898. 827$56 8	Esc.	£
Cash at Banks .. .. .. ,, 6 : 072. 753$57	51 : 971. 581 $ 13, 8	11, 537, 691
Cash & Remittances in transitu, etc.	8 : 883. 627 $ 76, 9	1, 972, 165
Bills Discounted	42 : 228. 537 $ 24, 5	9, 374, 735
Loans Guaranteed by Bills, Merchandise, Stocks, etc. ..	162 : 538. 7 . 870, 5	36, 083, 604
Agencies and Correspondents	69 : 410. 682	15, 409. 171
Bills Receivable	113 : 617. 735 $ 77, 6	25, 223, 137
Short Loans, Advances, etc.	180 : 726. 635 $ 91, 3	40, 121, 313
Securities (as per contra)	249: 509, 326 $ 79, 7	55, 391, 070
Investments	7 : 609, 794 $ 08, 5	1, 689, 374
Sundry Accounts (as per contra)	185 : 430. 673 $ 38	41, 165, 609
Bank Premises	1 : 505. 802 $ 14, 9	334, 288
Furniture and Fittings	208. 180 $ 81	46, 216
Mortgage Loans (as per contra)	1 : 015. 677 $ 42, 6	225, 480
	1,074 : 657. 011 $ 73, 3	238, 573, 853

LIABILITIES :	Esc.	£
Capital (Paid up)	24 : 000. 000 $ 00	5,328,000
Reserves	24 : 000. 000 $ 00	5,328,000
Deposit, Current and other Accounts	520 : 277. 402 $ 92, 2	115,501,580
Agencies and Correspondents	28 : 560. 853 $ 92, 4	6,340,510
Bills Payable	15 : 721. 779 $ 19, 1	3,490.235
4½ per cent. Bonds	947. 070 $ 00	210,250
6 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	1 : 015. 200 $ 00	225,374
Notes in Circulation	19 : 590. 010 $ 75	4,348,989
Securities deposited in guarantee of advances and/or for safe custody	249 : 509. 326 $ 79, 7	55,391,070
Pension Fund	186. 373 $ 75, 4	41,375
Sundry Accounts (as per contra)	185 : 430. 673 $ 38	41,165,609
Profit and Loss	5 : 418. 291 $ 01, 5	1,202,861
	1,074 : 657. 011 $ 73, 3	238,573,853

Owing to the great variation in the exchange rates in the different countries, it has been deemed advisable in order to give a true and correct position of the Bank to reduce all Liabilities and Assets in the Balance Sheet of all Branches abroad into Escudos at the exact rates of the day on the 31st December, 1919.

CONDENSED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CREDITS :	Esc.	£
By Balance brought forward from 1918, less the distributions sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 15th February 1919	193. 348 $ 57	42,923
,, Discount and Interest on advances	5 : 970. 576 $ 13	1,325,468
,, Interest, Commission, Exchange, etc	7 : 064. 858 $ 55	1,568,398
,, Sundries	531. 331 $ 20	117,956
	13 : 760. 114 $ 45	3,054,745

DEBITS :	Esc.	£
To Interest paid to Customers, Commissions, Charges on transfer of Funds, etc.	4 : 348. 444 $ 99, 6	965,355
,, Interest on 4½ per cent, Mortgage Bonds for second half 1918 and first half 1919 and difference of exchange on payment of Coupons and Drawn Bonds	48. 034 $ 23, 5	10,663
,, Statutory and General Contributions to the State ..	1 : 012. 060 $ 54, 2	224,678
,, General, Expenses, Head Office and Branches	2 : 752. 082 $ 88, 4	610,962
,, Expenses Engraving and Printing Notes of Bank, etc. ..	181. 200 $ 77, 8	40,226
BALANCE	5 : 418. 291 $ 01, 5	1,202,861
	13 : 760. 114 $ 45	3,054,745

In the above Balanee Sheet aud Profit and Loss Account the Sterling figures shown are calculated at the PAR OF EXCHANGE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the
Sunday Chronicle
We are prepared to quote for space and position on
Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.
The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.
GENERAL MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

	Sales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	100
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	23 00
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	37 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	26.75
Jan.	24.45
Mar.	24.10
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	25.47
Jan.	23.88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

Months	To-day's price
Sept.	18.51
Oct.	18.44
Nov.	18.03
Dec.	18.19
Jan	18.59
Feb.	18.42
March	18.25
April	18.05
May	17.85
June	17.72
July	17.59
Aug.	..

Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	18.98
Jan.	18.13
Mar.	17
May	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
" Fully Good	8 50
" Fine	9.00
Fine No 1 Oomra Good	13.75
" Fully Good	14.75
" Fine	15.35
Broach Good M.G.	17.60
" " "	18.10
" " "	18 60
Broach Good	7.67
" Fully Good	8.32
" Fine	8.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 2nd.

Futures at New York Oct.	26.95
" " Jan.	24.50
" " Mar.	24.30

New York, Sept. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Conti ent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	25.50
" " Jan.	23 88
" " Mar.	23.28
Tone :—Weak.	
Spot Cotton at New York	26.25
" Orlean	29 75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	24.21
Jan.	22 85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1 2
Demand Bills	3.57.00
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	91½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 1st.

Bonds 3%	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	57 5/8
" 2 months hence	57 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :- Indian selling. Uncertain.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/4
Bar Gold (Per oz.)	115/1
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Canada 3%	46 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52
Govern ment Securities 5 %	45
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	51 29

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£76
Hong ong Bank	£11 5/2
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS

London, Sept. 1st.

Founding Loan 4%	£66½
Victory Bonds 4%	£75 On Divd.
War Loan 5%	£84 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 1st.

WHEAT.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Australian—61lbs. Value	66
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaserat, 41lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 41lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombay per 41lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nearest.	£39½
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Paid	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£14
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£95
Copper Braziers	£65
Yellow Metals	15
Hard Spelters	Nominal 30½
Corrugated Sheets	£53½
JAVA SUGAR.	
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	79
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Value	81
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	1/9
Tone :—Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

An advance [illegible] and in Liverpool of [illegible] touched since 26th ultimo being [illegible] in the [illegible] was [illegible] tober in the former market, and 20.[illegible] October in the latter market. A rapid decline then set in and on 1st instant, the October position in New York had dropped to 25.50. The Bureau Report published in New York on 1st instant giving the average condition of the American crop as 67.5 per cent. was rather bullish, but outside influences caused a decline of 132 to 163 points after the publication. On 2nd instant. New York closed highest at 26.95 for October, 24.50 for January and 24.30 for March, and Liverpool was 18.98 for October, 18.13 for January and 17.84 for March. The nett result of the week is therefore a decline of 70 to 78 points in New York, and 56 to 62 points in Liverpool. The near future is uncertain. Prices are now low as compared with a month ago, but outside conditions such as politics, trade, strikes, financial difficulties etc., are at the moment against an advance. The American crop seems to be doing well in spite of the low Bureau condition, and in the long run the crops will be the guiding factor of the market when outside influences pass away. Hard weather in America this month, or an early killing frost, may upset all calculations.

The local market is uninteresting. Business in New Crop has not yet commenced, though it is allowed by the Cotton Contracts Board on revised conditions in the terms of contracts which should prove acceptable. The Cotton Brokers Association, however, decided at a meeting held on 26th ultimo, not to commence dealings in New Crop at present pending a reply to a petition to Government, meanwhile Fine Oomra September and Fully Good Bengal September is being done to a moderate extent. For the former the lowest and highest prices of the week have been Rs. 250 and Rs. 265 to-days opening. Yesterday the closing rate was Rs. 261½ and to-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 265. The market is chiefly a weather one.

The storm reported last week gave only moderate rain and the drought continues. From the Punjab, United Provinces, Berars, Central Provinces, Khandeesh and Barsi districts the cry is for rain, and absence of rain is causing anxciety. The Broach crop is said to be progressing favourable through reports are conflicting. The Muthia crop is doing well so far and the plants are showing bolls, but rain is required. In fact good, general rain is necessary within the next tea days, or the situation will become serious.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate demand by exporters and mills. The total receipts into Bombay for the season 1st September 1919, to 31st August, 1920, were 3,427,024 bails. The stock in all hands in Bombay is about 1,200,000 bales and there is a balance up country of about 800,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal		September	202
Fine Oomras		September	288
Good Southerns		Sept.-Oct.	442

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 3RD SEPT 1920.

	Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	201
Fine M.G. Oomras	267
Good M.G. Southerns	44

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	242	218	193	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	242	218	193	"
M.G. Oomra No. 3.	315	280	240	..	"
M.G. Central P. No. 1	395	360	330	..	"
M.G. Central P. No. 2	365	320	285	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	"
" Southern No. 5	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. F. Americans	..	..	..	..	
Saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	For 2 days ending 2nd Sept. 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1920.	1919.
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.
Khandesh	..	..	..
Central India	..	..	85
Barsee and Nuggur	..	..	..
Hyderabad Gaorani	12	12	..
Berar	102	102	75
Central Provinces	..	..	115
Total Oomras	114	114	275
Dholleras	62	62	217
Broach	..	..	57
Compta ans Dharwar	448	448	1,259
Western-Northerns	228	228	1,181
N.W. Provinces	..	..	107
Bengals, Rajputana	..	..	300
Sind-Punjab	..	..	1,524
Canada	..	..	..
Persian	22	22	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	374	374	6
American	..	..	..
Egyptian	..	..	..
Other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1,248	1,248	4,866

PIECE-GOODS

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

The tone of the Cloth Market during the past week has been quiet, and values of some well-known cloths have been easier owing to the total absence of demand retail as well as wholesale. In sympathy with the decline in the local mill cloths, it is feared that prices here for Manchester cloths might decline further. The shortage of rain has been felt in some districts which has curtailed the demand. The deliveries have not been satisfactory, but the arrivals have been fair, and stocks are on the increase. The tightness of the money market has continued. The expectation of a rise in the rate of exchange to 2 shillings has not been realised.

The Manchester Market has been easier to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. on the highest prices quoted recently. Some makers are no doubt in need of orders and are willing to accept reasonable rates to keep the looms going. There are others who have contracts in hand at exorbitant rates and are therefore gradually coming down in price, so that there may be less difficulty in taking up deliveries of goods by their constituents. Some forward business has been booked on account of dealers as well as importing firms, who have taken advantage of this position. But many merchants have been adopting a waiting policy and are watching further developments before committing themselves to fresh business. The political situation in Europe does not given encouragement to the trade on the other side and the cotton crop is expected to be a family large one. Purchases at the moment should be limited to immediate requirements only until the position becomes more clear. Speculative buying should be avoided, as prices sooner or later will have to adjust themselves on a fresh basis.

GREYS.

The position of Manchester Grey goods has been well maintained so far, but the undertone has been weak, in sympathy with the decline in local mill cloths, and if they demand does not gain strength, values will decline.

Shipments of Japanese goods have been arriving in fair quantities, and sellers are willing to dispose of the goods at reasonable rates, but the demand is very poor.

Local Mill Cloths have come down to Re. 1-14 per lb. from Rs. 2-1, which price was recently touched. The decline is due to the low price of cotton and the heavy stocks lying here. The fighting near Bagdad has put a stop to the demand from there as well as Busra.

WHITES.

An easier tendency has been noticeable in white goods, specially mulls, which have registered a fall in rates of one to two annas per piece. The qualities that have been affected are 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls and 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls. Nainsooks have remained steady, but the rates quoted are nominal, there being no buyers at that level. Importing firms holding stocks of Good bought on their own account have not been able to dispose of the same, as the disparity in prices is too great. Stocks of White Dhooties are light, but values have remained low in competition with local mill goods, which are now being manufactured in fine texture and good coloured borders. White shortinge have not shewn any change.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Sunday, 5th instant owing to "Janmaoshtmi" holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins:	Yds:	Rs. a p
Balli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37½/8		17 0 0
" 100000	45 × "		20 12 0
" No. 33000	45 × "		17 8 0
" 2800	37 × "		14 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "		16 12 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39		....
" No. 2310	44 × 38½		....
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38 × "		22 12 0
" "BP" "Rupee No. 5	38 × "		23 12 0
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½/8		26 8 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 38½		17 12 0
" No. 1500	39 × 37½/8		17 0 0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½/8		14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		16 8 0
" " 4462	41 × "		17 8 0
" " 1566	33 × 37½		10 8 0
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37½/8		....
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 ×		16 12 0
Fleming's No 1905	48 × 38		22 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	29 × 40		32 12 0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	36 × 40		....
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		29 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22½		11 10 0
" " 18	40 × 22		9 10 0
" " 138	40 × 22		9 10 0
" " 636	44 × 22		10 10 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42		33 8 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		41 0 0
H.B.T.C 33000	" "		38 0 0
Ralli's No. 9899	33 × 36		....
Forbes K.B. 100	35 × 40		....
" 151	33 × 40		24 8 0
Fleming's No. 7182	30 × 20		16 4 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No 6	41 × 19		18 4 0
" No. 60	46 × 19		11 4 0
" No. 600	51 × 19		12 4 0
" No. 6000	56 × 19		13 12 0
" No. 88	58 × 20		11 12 0
" No. 1270	27 × 18		5 10 0
" No. 118	30 × 20		11 0 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20		....
" No. 350 (6 lines)	" "		17 8 0
" No. 335 (5 lines)	60 × 20		18 8 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	" "		19 0 0
" No. 1440	36 × 20		10 8 0
" No. 5352	40 × 20		14 12 0
" No. 2755	" "		16 12 0
" No. 1703	63 × 20		20 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18		6 10 0
" No. 119	37 × 18		7 12 0
" No. 229	42 × 18		7 12 0
" No. 339	47 × 18		8 4 0
" M/4M 39," 44," 49,"	54 × 18		9 12 0
" No. 95	58 × 20		11 10 0
" No. 66999	40 × 18		8 0 0
" No. 86999	" "		9 0 0
" No. 775	40 × 18		8 0 0
" No. 875	45 × 18		8 10 0
" No. 975	50 × 18		9 0 0
" No. 615	..		6 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		11 10 0
" No. 142	34 × 19		11 12 0
" No. 420	36 × 18		11 8 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		5 12 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27 × 18		6 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		7 12 0
" Nos. 61/81	" "		....
" No. 1900	" "		5 14 0
" No. 99620 T.B.	36 × 22		19 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		8 0 0
" 95960/97970 Saraswati"	36 × 18		13 0 0
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		8 8 0
" No. 50000	" "		10 0 0
" Nos. 33340 33350/33360	" "		11 4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28 × 18		7 .. 0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	" "		10 4 0
" No 8000 T.B.	28 × 22		10 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26 × 18		7 8 0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	" "		6 8 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	" "		7 0 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11 0 0	per cas
White Rose	150°	"	11 0 0	"
Chester	125°	"	10 12 0	"
Monkey	125°	"	9 12 0	"
Monkey Tins	125°	"	8 6 0	2 tins
Elephant Tins	125°	"	8 2 0	2 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 7 0	8 Imp. Gallo

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description		A Stock on 30th June 1920.	B* Imports during July 1920.	C Stock on 31st July 1920	D Approximate total deliveries during July 1920.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st July. 1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	27,199	17,374	30,353	14,220	+3,154	33,071	43,712	29,877	34,28[illegible]	51,268
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	13,056	15,207	1,8263	10,600	+4,607	3,694	11,672	25,435	32,08[illegible]	60,484
	Bales.	959	457	1,051	365	+92	1,151	1,334	721	[illegible]	762
(4) Silk Piece-goods	ases.	1,369	2,287	1,685	1,021	+316	1,196	1,068	1,618	89[illegible]	1,853
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	3,953	8,195	4,761	7,387	+808	5,518	8,692	3,894	6,71[illegible]	9,241
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,958	990	1,974	983	+16	3,889	2,774	2,069	2,28[illegible]	2,443
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	1,322	1,411	1,747	986	+425	20	438	1,382	2,75[illegible]	4,158
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	1,682	1,030	1 850	862	+168	137	131	417	1,0[illegible]	1,053

* B Including imports from Japan as follows :—(1) 8 082, (2) 581, (3) Nil (4) 512, (5) 3.094, (6) 55[illegible] (7) 4, (8) 2 2

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom Column C. It should be noted, however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3rd

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/9 3/4
Bank Demand	1/9 13/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/10½
Fcs Demand	448
American Dollars	310
Hongkong	225
Shanghai	330
Japan	158
Singap	135

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 3rd 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 10½	1 0 0
Turimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Sapurji	No. 64	0 12 0
Japan	No 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Sept. 3rd 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/4	90 0 0
Do.	1	90 0 0
Do.	1½	90 0 0
Do.	1½	90 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	"	85 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 3rd 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	81 0 0
Do	1	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do	1½	85 0 0
Do	1½	85 0 0
Do	2	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		.. ..
Paschaska joint		26 0 0
Copper English-Bars		83 0 0
Brass-Barrs		30 0 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 30,353 bales and 18,263 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st July last, which shows an increase of 3,154 bales and 4,607 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st July last stands at 4,761 packages, which shows an increase of 808 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate told deliveries during July last have been 24,220 packages of cotton piece goods and 7,387 packages of yarns. The Imports during July 1920, of cotton piece-goods have been 32,581 packages, including 8,623 packages from Japan and of cotton twist and yarns 8,195 packages including 3,094 packages from Japan.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

SUPAR MARKET REPORT.

We have no change to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. As regards forward positions, small quantity changed hands amongst dealers in white Java August-September shipment at Rs.43-8-0 to Rs. 44. Free Bombay Harbour, a small business has been done for October December shipment at Rs. 43 Free Bombay Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet without any business. Java market keeps unsetted and quiet with small business doing. American market keeps quiet without buyers. A fair business has been done in maintaine crystals October November shipment at Rs. 46 ex. Godown Bazar terms. Owing to approaching Hindu Holidays business in the Bazar is very small.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 52 equal to 87s. Free Bombay Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

Soft Re. 47 equal to 80s. Free Bombay Harbour stocks 2,000 bags.

Manritius Rs. 52 Free Bombay Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

COLOUR MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

The dulness in the colour-market continues and that has lowered the values of most of the Dyes by about four to eight annas per lb. There were no great fluctuations and the demand was poor all-round excepting some activity in Alizarine. The rates of Alizarine being steady. The tone of the market was on the whole weak.

The quotations are :—

Congo-Red (Nizam), Rs. 4 to 4/4/0 per lb
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 3/8/0 to 3/120 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven) Rs. 4 per lb.
Direct Blue Rs. 3/8/0 to 3/12/0 per lb.
Direct Black Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Direct Yellow Rs. 3/8/0 to 3/12/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow (Haven) Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Eoisine, Rs. 8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Bolt.) Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Ger) Rs. 20 per lb.
Alizarine I P Rs. 850 to 900 per drum.
Alizarine (Ger.) Rs. 250 to 260 per cwt.

MILL STORES.

Sept. 3.

The slump in the mill stores markets has reduced the strong demand which the market evidenced a few days ago. However, Healds have the same activity coupled with the high price still. There are a number of transactions settled at nearly Rs. 3 per 800 eyes. Reeds have kept steady, without fluctuations in quotation. Roller-cloth, roller-skins, Pickers, Picking-bands, Fillets have poor demand. A renewal of activity is expected within a few days. The quotations are as follows :—

Healds Rs 3; Reeds As 4 to 5; Roller [illegible] (K), Rs. 6 to 7; Roller Skins Rs. 60 to [illegible] Pickers No 4, Rs 65 to 85; Picking-bands, Rs. 3; Picking-bands (Brooks bank), Rs. 2-12 etc., etc.

CHEMICALS.

Sept. 3.

Bleaching powder has shown signs of further reductions in the last week. Sodium kept in demand with firm quotations. Bichromate of Potash and Soda have evidenced no reductions in values. Glauber Salt has considerably increased in demand. Zinc Chloride has fair demand with no shrinkage in values. Magnesium Chloride has arrived in fairly large lots. Antimony Salt has gone down by 4 to 8 annas per lb. Turkey Red Oils has witnessed a decrease of about a rupee per cwt., owing to the reduction in the value of castor oil. The quotations are as follows :—

Bleaching Powder, Rs. 30/35; Sodium Sal Rs. 55/65; Bichromate of Potash Rs 1[illegible] Bichromate of Soda Rs. 120; Glauber Sal Rs. 5; Zinc Chloride Rs. 35/40; Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 17/17; Antimony Salt Rs 2/8 to 2/12 (lb.); Turkey Red Oil (50 p. c.), Rs. 28/29.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

To-day's market has ruled exceptionally dull and uninteresting. The inquiry for coal has been less marked, the chief demand being for Burrakur which has slightly recovered. Jute shares have been quiet and the turnover very limited. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares have remained steady and inclined to be dearer. There was no special feature of interest and the market closed quiet. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Burrakur 53-8, Caledonian 10-4, Gopalichuck 13-8, Kasta 16, New Beerbhoom 45, Patmohna 14-6, Sathgram 10-6.

Jute :—Cally 298, Gourepore 1432, Gandalpara 1850, Howrah 60-12, Hooghly 144, Kamarhatty 1034, Kanknarrah 796 s.l., Kelvin 1382, Lansdowne 544 s.l., Naihati 766 s.l., Northbrook 160-4, Reliance 62, Waverly 13-12.

Miscellaneous :—Assam Sugar 11, Agra United Mills 11-6, Bank of Bengal 1900, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 15-8, Bengal Bonded Warehouse A 1203, Birla Cotton 21, Britannia Biscuite 9-8, British India Corporation 12-14 British India Corporation 12-14, British India Corporation def 21, Buktirpur Bihar Railway 61, Central Provinces Cement 10-14, Cawnpore Textile 0-4 discount, Dunbar Cotton 683, Dalhousie Jute deb 85, Edwards Steamship 10-4, Fraserpet Fibre 2-8 prem., Hume Pipe 17-12, Indian National Sugar 9-8, Indian Iron and Steel old 105, Kesoram Cotton 21-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 33-12, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 100, G McKenzie and Co 11-12, Rangoon Oil deb 14-8.

Government Paper :—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4.

Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged.

Bank Telegraph Transfer closing quotation was one shilling ten pence and the Demand Bills were one shilling ten and one-eight pence.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	April 15	1920
France	6	per cent	April 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec 28	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	7	per cent	April 8	1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 23	1914
India Bombay	5	per cent	July 29	1920
India Bengal	5	per cent	July 1	1920
India Madras	6	per cent	July 19	1920

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1920. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	In 1919. Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	21,117	4,29	25,511	54,24[illegible]	9,353	63,502
Feb.	21,728	5,630	27,358	53,85[illegible]	8,650	62,501
March	21,961	7,325	29,286	52,48[illegible]	7,857	60,340
April	23,023	8,360	31,383	48,43[illegible]	7,136	[illegible] 66
May	25,572	8,944	34,516	44 56[illegible]	5 94	50,360
June	27,199	15,456	40 655	36,47[illegible]	5,144	41,617
July	30,353	18,263	48,616	33,071	4,694	37 765
Aug.				34 190	4,782	38 972
Sept.				35,29[illegible]	5,432	40,690
Oct.				33,62[illegible]	4,42[illegible]	38,051
Nov.				32,67[illegible]	3,[illegible]3	[illegible]
Dec.				33,019	3,175	36,356

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23/1.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 108/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 3/4.
D. D. on London 1/9 13/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/10 7/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 445.
3 Mst D/a Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 145.
American Cross Rate dol. 2.56 1/2.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 51.30.
London Silver spot D. 58-8.
London Silver Forward D. 58-2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 81.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 [illegible]
4 per cent. Conver[illegible] 1[illegible]
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

This was the settlement week; hence, a large amount of business was done both for September and October settlements. The market has experienced a very severe fall chiefly on account of the absence of rain and bulls unloading their holdings for the settlement. The rates were at their lowest since last several months on Friday morning; but closed steadier on account of bears covering their previous sales. The undertone of the market will continue weak so long as the rains hold off.

In the miscellaneous section, there is practically no doing, there being more sellers than buyers all round.

New Company shares are almost unsaleable and there are many sellers for almost all preference shares and other miscellaneous shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Ahd. Advance 2500, By. Cotton 1220, By. Dyeing 3390, Century 1112/8, Cen. India 5175, Colaba Land 2900 xd., Crescent 679/8, Currimbhoy 1250, David 1780, Fazulbhoy 1752/8, Finlay 1260, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 585, Kasturchand 2125, Kohinoor 3620 xd., New Great 912/8, Pearls 1227/8, Phoenix 1035, Simplex 885 xrt., Swan 1265, Swadeshi 5135, Tata Mill 2375.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 805, By. Burma 725 xd., By. Burma N. I. 240 pr, Bt. Burmah Petrol 17, By. Tramway 830, By. Steam 470, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 245, Katni Defd. 1275, New India Ins. 8 pr, Tata Ord 150, Tata Defd. 835, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Hydro 1015, Tata Oil 280, Scindia Steam 5 dis.

FINANCE.

Money continues easy. Banks are taking short deposits within 4 to 4½ per cent.

Exchange was steady during the early part of the week but the market declined during the latter part of the week, chiefly on account of the absence of Export Bills and strong sentimental feeling that should the monsoon prove a failure, there would be naturally very little exports.

Applications for the sale of one million pounds Reverse Bills still continue to be large and about 3 per cent. was alloted this week.

Silver has been a weak market, both in London and in Bombay chiefly on account of sales by the continent and the speculative sales by the Indian Bazars. The demand for ready silver is small and China was the only buyer in the London Market to cover previous sales.

Gold market has also declined during the week and the lowest rate touched was Rs. 22/12 for ready delivery. There was a better demand for ready lots at the lower level and the market consequently improved and closed steady at Rs. 23/1.

The introduction of the Indian Coinage Bill in the Imperial Council was one of the chief event of the week although, it had practically no effect on any of the markets. We think the finance ministers has done well in giving full explanation with details on almost all the important points.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO Sept. 3.

Four parcels of copra arrived at Grant-pass Market this morning, but the owners not being present they were no offered for sale. Transactions were done in Fort at prices ranging from 105 to 106½. Borah merchants have also come into the market from to-day.

TERRORISM IN PAREL VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the daring dacoity took place on the 20th ultimo (a full report of which has already appeared in the daily English and vernacular papers) in the house of one Sadanand Khanderao Parelker, the villagers have to keep themselves awake for the whole night to keep themselves safe from being entrapped by a big gang of thieves fully armed with lathies and small pointed stones, trying [illegible] to make a desperate attack in some quarter or other. It is said that the gang has its own lights even. But as soon as some noise is heard, people come out with great precaution and the gang is compelled to make its retreat in the direction of the maidan like vacant sp

CORPORATION MEETING

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

SERVIOUS SITUATION APPREHENDED.

UNIFORM SUPPLY FOR ALL WARDS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when Dr. Master's proposition for the co-ordination of the work done by the Health and Engineering Departments, was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for his report.

Dr. Viegas's motion for the improvement of the water supply of the city was referred to the Water Supply Committee. The Municipal Commissioner stated that the condition of Vehar and Tulsi Lakes was very serious indeed, although the Tamsa Lake which was the main supporter of Bombay, as regards water, was overflowing since the end of July. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes, however, were not full and there was not enough water in them.

CO-ORDINATION OF WORK OF TWO DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to entrust the entire cleansing work of the City, that is of roads, sewers, drains to one department, either to the Health or Engineering Department, so that the work of sanitation may not be delayed as at present, owing to the dual control exercised by the Health and Engineering Departments while carrying out the cleansing work in different branches."

Dr. Master said the report was promised some months ago, and it had not yet been submitted. The medical part of the work was not taken up by the Health Department except when an epidemic broke out He thought in point of cleanliness and sanitary conditions in the city, the Municipal Commissioners had failed in their duty and the city was in a miserably insanitary condition. There was no co-ordination of work and the public suffered thereby. Although they had so many medical officers their conservancy conditions had not much improved. On account of the dual control, the health of the city suffered considerably.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought the removal of *kutchra* must be in the hands of municipal engineers and not of the Health Officer.

Dr. Sukhia asked Dr. Master whether he wished the control should go into the hands of the Sewage Department. He thought Dr. Turner was to blame for the present condition. If the control was given to the Sewage Department the Health Department would have to be reduced immediately. The health of the city was going from bad to worse, because their Health Officers always stuck to their desks and never moved in the heart of the town.

The Municipal Commissioner regretted Dr. Sukhia's remarks about Dr. Turner, who had done his best for the city. He and his Health Officer would like to move about the town, but they were tied to their desks by force of circumstances. He had no objection to make a report, but the difficulty was, where they should make the division of work between the different departments. In their recent troubles, it was fortunate that all the departments were not under one hand, as they improvised temporary staffs from the various departments in order to clean the city. If they had incinerators at two or three places they could have coped with the strike for two or three months even. He had no objection to make a report in consultation with the various departmental committees.

The motion was passed.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Viegas moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to what measures could be taken for giving relief to the citizens in the matter of water supply pending the consideration and final disposal of the recommendations made by him in his letter, dated the 11th May, 1920, embodying the Hydraulic Engineer's proposals for increasing the water supply of the City."

He said every month the Corporation received many complaints about the deficient water supply. Now the monsoon was in defect and there was a great danger about efficient supply of water. He thought a report was necessary on the subject.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, seconding, wanted to know what the present conditions of water supply were. The Tansa Lake was overflowing while Vehar was not full and could they not take the overflowing water to the Vehar Lake and fill that lake?

Dr. Master said they should lay more pipes, as it was impossible to take Tansa water to the Vehar Lake, as the latter was on a higher level than the former.

Dr. Javle said formerly the Vehar Lake got water from the Tansa Lake, and there was no impediment of levels. Even if they took the Tansa water to the Vehar, it would not make much difference in their water supply. The only thing was to wait, not for the triplication of Tansa pipes, but for quadruplication, and even then their cry for more water supply would be still there.

"VERY SERIOUS POSITION"!

The Municipal Commissioner said the Tansa Lake had been overflowing since the end of July, but they could not bring the surplus water from the Tansa to Vehar. They were getting 32 million gallons from Tansa daily for the necessary supply, and the rest of the supply they drew from Vehar and Tulsi. The position was very serious indeed in regard to these two tanks. It was no use blinking at facts. The position was very serious. Even with the most copious rains in September, which they sometimes got, he did not think that the position would be as satisfactory as even last year—and last year the position was not very satisfactory. He feared they would have to go on short commons; there was no other alternative to that. They had discussed the question very thoroughly, and endeavoured to accept every possible suggestion from their officers. He did not think any good object would be served by this motion; it would be better to refer it to the Water Supply Committee.

Dr. Sukhia asked Dr. Viegas to amend his proposition accordingly, and he did so.

The motion was then adopted.

Dr. Viegas moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that until water is really available for the purpose, owners of houses should not be compelled to convert the privies into water-closets on the flushing system, except in extremely insanitary cases."

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Commissioner said they were extremely cautious now-a-days about the introduction of water flushing system and the resolution was quite unnecessary.

UNIFORM WATER SUPPLY.

After some discussion the original proposition was carried.

Dr. Master moved:—

"That in view of the many complaints of insufficient supply of water received every month, from different parts of the City, the Commissioner be requested to supply water for an equal number of hours to all the wards of the City at the same pressure, in order to deal fairly with the entire population. (b) To give separate connections for flushing tanks in houses with water-closets. (c) To report whether it is desirable to ask house-owners to provide an iron tank in every house on the ground floor of a sufficient size, according to the number of people living in the house, in order that the water thus stored may be used during emergencies; and if the Commissioner has no power to enforce such a water-tank in houses, he be requested to submit proposals for the amendment of the present Act. (d) What would be the cost of constructing an artesian well in Bombay as an experimental measure?"

Mr. J. B. Petit moved that the proposition be referred to the Water Supply Committee for a report within three months.

This was accepted by the Corporation, Dr. Master withdrawing his original proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Tuesday next, as Monday is a holiday.

NON-COOPERATION.

MR. ASAF ALI'S LETTER.

Mr. Asaf Ali wires from Delhi under date, September 3:—

"I have sent following telegram to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Congress:

"Deeply regret inability to attend Special Session as important urgent work in connection with indemnity posed on Delhi under Police Act detains me here. In spirit I am with you. Appalling disgusting spirit revealed during Dyer debates has converted me into a whole-hearted Non-Cooperationist. It is high time we asserted that all talk of rulers and ruled is thoroughly anarchronistic. Only possible relationship between various members of mankind irrespective of race or colour is that of tax-payers and their servants. Any suggestion to the contrary should be promptly and unrequivocably repudiated. Non-Cooperation is only a means to bring about recognition of this, to prove that no State which does not derive sanction for its existence, directly from collective will of people, can have a moment's guarantee for stability. Although I am pledged to abide by any form of Non-Cooperation decided upon by Mahatma Gandhi, I humbly urge that it is of paramount importance for maintenances of orrder that all efforts should be concentrated upon evolving institutions meant to run paralleled to Government organisations, such as the citizen police, arbitration courts, the National school and other organisations essential to social fabric, but quite apart from this Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation programme has whole-hearted support, nor is responsible Delhi any longer divided on this point. I send Delhi's and my own heartiest wishes for success."

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

The Local Government have appointed a Police Court Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu as special officer to enquire into the economic conditions of Indian labour in Burma. He will be attached to the Office of the Inspector of Factories.

THE LOKMANYA.

"SPECTATOR'S" VENOM.

The "Spectator" of London writes:—Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the notorious Indian agitator, died at Bombay last week at the age of sixty-four. He had spent his life in comenting diaffection and, as a high-caste Brahman, he did not scruple to excite Hindu fanaticism against both Christians and Moslems. He tried to appeal to the Mahrattas by glorifying Shivaji, who led the Mahratta revolt against the Moguls in the seventeenth century. In 1897 Mr. Tilak's journals denounced Mr. Rand, the Plague Commissioner at Poona, and the murder of that able official followed. Mr. Tilak was sent to gaol for sedition. Ten years later he repeated the offence by commending the miscreants who murdered two Englishwomen at Muzaffarpur, mistaking their carriage for that of the district magistrate. After serving six years' imprisonment, he was released in 1914. Since then he had done his utmost to hamper the Government and to promote discord. He was the real founder of the violent party among the Indian Nationalists. Last year his career was fully exposed in the High Court, in an action for defamation which he brought against Sir Valentine Chirol and which he lost. The harm that this vain and ambitious man did to his own countrymen was very serious.

DADABHAI'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay, on Friday, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. On the motion of Mrs. Chandagavri Thakoredas, seconded by Mrs. Manglabai M. Fakirchand, Dilshad Begum was elected to the chair.

G.O.M.'S IMPERISHABLE LIFEWORK.

Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai, opening the proceedings, said great men died but left behind them the memory of their life work which was imperishable. It was their great work which made their names immertal and it was therefore meet and proper that they should meet at least once a year on the anniversary of their birthday to remember all that they did for their country and humanity and thus derive inspiration from the great example of noble lives which they left behind them. The Hindu Gujerati Stree Mandal had been celebrating Mr. Dadabhai's birthday anniversary for a number of years and they would continue doing it in the future.

Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrunge said the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal deserved the greatest credit for celebrating Mr. Dadabhai's birthday anniversary for it was the only Association in India which kept up celebrating the anniversary year after year. Mr. Dadabhai belonged to no particular city or province but belonged to the whole of India. The great services which he rendered were not for one community, city or province but for the whole of India and his birthday anniversary should therefore be celebrated all over the country. The speaker then dwelt upon the great life work of Dadabhai, referring particularly to the work done by him in the cause of female education.

"FIRST UNFURLED BANNER OF SWARAJYA."

Mrs. Bapai Framroze Dalal said Longfellow had truely observed that the lives of great men reminded them all how they could make their own lives sublime. Dadabhai had left behind him the example of a simple, guileless and noble life which it should be the constant endeavour of all the sons and daughters of India to follow. She referred to his lofty patriotism, and his spotless public and private life, and said it was he who first unfurled the banner of Swarajya under the aegis of the British Crown.

Mrs. Ratanbai Ishwarlal Damania said it was Dadabhai who first taught his countrymen the true meaning of patriotism. The best way in which they could pay their tribute of respect to his memory was to bear always in mind the great lessons of truthfulness, patriotism and self-sacrifice which he taught them.

DILSHAD BEGAM'S TRIBUTE.

The president said they had met there that afternoon to celebrate the birthday anniversary of a man whose self-sacrificing labours for the motherland they still remembered with the deepest gratitude. It was a well-known fact that great men of all times and all countries who had worked in their country's cause derived their inspiration from and owed much of their success to the early training they received at the hands of their mothers. And so when they met to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of Dadabhai they should not forget his mother who set before the world a noble example which all mothers ought to try to emulate—an example of the mother's duty to prepare her children to serve the motherland and lead a noble and selfless life. It should be their constant prayers that all Indian mothers might be of the stamp of Dadabhai's mother and that they might produce sons like Dadabhai.

Mrs. Kusumgavri Mangaldas Munshi, Mrs. Prakashvanti Ranjitprasad, Mrs. Padmavati R. Desai, Mrs. Bhanumati V. Dalal, Mrs. Mahasukh M. Modi, Miss Mani K. Desai and Miss M. M. Munshi sang songs specially composed for the occasion on the life-work of Mr. Dadabhai.

On the motion of Lady Setalvad, seconded by Mrs. Munshi, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dilshad Begum for presiding at the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

There has been no marked change on the exchange to-day. There was rather less enquiry for coal shares but prices remained firm. In the Jute section there was a certain amount of business done in Howrah and Reliance at improved rates. Otherwise this section was dull. In the miscellaneous section cotton attracted some attention with Dunbars fluctuating between Rs. 676 and Rs. 683 closing quiter. The rooms of the Association will be closed on Monday next on account of the Janmashtami festival.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal: Bengal Bhatdee 12/12; Burrakur 53; East India 46/4; North Jaikdish 10; Seetarampur 18/4; Sutikdih 14/4.

Jute: Auckland 455; Belvedere 650; Century 9/14 s. 1.; Dalhousie 660 s. 1. Fort Williams 535; Gondalpara 1850; Howrah 61/8; Hooghli prefs 13/6; Kamarhatty 1033; Kankinarrah 794 s. 1.; Lansdowne 534; Naihati prefs 107; New Central 885 s. 1; New Central prefs 107; Northbrook 100/8; Orient (old) 248; Reliance 63; Standard 830; Standard prefs 93.

Miscellaneous: Agra United Mills 1/5 prem; Albion Tannery 8/12; Assam sugar 11/12; Bank of Bengal 1907/8; Bengal Paper 132; Behar rice 7/8; Birla cotton 21; British India Corporatioin 13; Burma Finance and Mining 10/6; Bukhtiapur Bihar Railway 61; Central Provinces Cement 11; Dunbar Cotton 675; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 70; Indian Iron and Steel (old) 103; Hume pipe 17/8; Keshoram Cotton 22; Kumardhubi Engineering 33/12; Marshall Sons and Co. 11/2; New Ring Mills 1356; Premier Oil 13/12 and 13/8 s. 1; Premier soap 11 s. 1; Pioneer sugar 19/12; Ryam sugar 36/8; Sara Seerajgunge Railway 70; Scindia Steam Navigation 1 dis par; Somastipore sugar 13/12; Tata Industrial Bank 17/12 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4. The Exchange Bank telegraph transfer closing quotation was 1 shilling 9 pence and demand Bill one shilling and 9 and 7/8 pence.

SPORTING NEWS

C. P. CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEANS BEAT MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 1.

The first match of the Central Provinces Quadrangular Cricket tournament commenced today, the Provinces beats the Mahomedans by 108 runs. When the second day began yesterday, each side had completed an innings, the provinces having a useful lead of 38. In their second innings the Provinces scored 238, the chief scorers being Peace 68, Stone 46 and Pollock 33. In their second innings the Mahomedans began badly losing four valuable wickets cheaply, but Habibur Razak and Rahiman Pasha made an invaluable stand for the fifth wicket and were not out at the close of the second day's play when the score was 93 for 4 wickets.

When the play was resumed to-day, there was a fairly large crowd present and the game promised to show interesting developments, in view of the unexpected stand of yesterday for the fifth wicket. However expectation of a close finish were not realised for Babibur Razak after adding a few runs to his score returned a difficult ball into the hands of the bowler, having scored a splendid 53. Rahiman Pasha who had played a dashing game yesterday was also not long at the wickets to-day. His contribution of 58 was an invaluable addition to the Mahomedans score. The remaining four wickets offered little resistance, and the Mahomedans second innings closed for 168. Maybery bowled at the top of his form. He secured 5 wickets for 28 runs in the 1st innings and 5 wickets for 52 in the second innings. Ibrahimkhan for the Mahomedans also did well. He took 5 wickets for 50 runs in the 1st innings but was not so successful in the second. Fazlul Kadar also performed creditably by capturing 4 wickets for 50 runs. The defeat of the Mahomedans was due to the superior attack of the provinces and to a certain extent to what may be called nerves.

SECOND CONTEST: PARSIS V. HINDUS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

The second contest of the Quadrangular cricket Tournament, Parsees versus Hindus, opened to-day under a brilliant sky. The public galleries were packed to their utmost capacity and the crowd around the ropes which was five deep testified to the keen interest exhibited in cricket. The Hindus compiled the large total of 394 for the loss of seven wickets. C. Kannayya Naidu played a masterly innings of 88 being smartly stumped when he appeared certain to reach his century. The splendid first wicket stand by C. Laxman Swamy Naidu, C. Kannaya's brother and Manikyam paved the way for the huge total. Chobbs who do so well last year was the second best batsman on the Hindu side his score being 72. Naganna played a free and stylish game for 42. Towards the close of the day's play Bhide and Joshi enlivened matters by punishing the Parsee bowling and sending the ball frequently to the ropes. The former batsman hit Irani clean over the ropes for six.

Sir Frank Sly who was present showed a great interest in the game. Bhide and Joshi were not out at the close.

POONA RACES.

1st MEETING: 2nd DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The following horses are left in after the declaration of forfeits at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd September for Saturday's races:—

(First Race at 2-45 p.m.)

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Noutbutwel 9/9, Mademoiselle Foch 8/5, On Leave 8/4, Christmas Holiday 8/4, Millmount 7/13.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance 1½ miles. (Div. II.)

Christmas Holiday 9/8, Mame'z 9/3, Checkmate 8/13, Radius 8/11, Millmount 8/5, Royal Ambition 8/5, Love Glass 8/2, Lucky 7/13, Rueful 7/9, Laodicea 7/8, Belle Chance 7/7, Substance 7/6, Beggar Prince 7/5, White Simon 7/4, Kaloolah 7/4, Saunterer 7/0, Partial Eclipse 6/12.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Tit Bits 9/0, Mechanic 8/12, Golshan 7/13, Diamond King 7/7, Najdi 7/7, Battleaxe 7/8, Beadmaker 7/0, Chrysanthemum 7/3, Bayonet 7/0.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

We Two 9/5, Dori 8/12 Baby Blake 8/10, Anthracite 8/7, On Leave 8/6 Bucko 8/5, Penny Pie 8/3, Crushed Glass 8/0, Cyanite 8/0, Gipsy's Advice 7/10; Archer 7/8, Claim A 7/2, Ensay 7/0.

THE ARABIAN PONY DERBY. Distance 6 furlongs.

Summerton 9/3, Naseebdar 8/7, Peshwa 8/7, Chrysanthemum 8/7, Second String 8/7, Taj 8/3, Grey Renard 8/3, Financier 8/3, Tiger 8/3, Dublin 8/3, Nevermind 7/13, Amerrica 7/13, Versican 7/13, Aladdin 7/13; The Grafter 7/13, Are Find 7/13, Beadmaker 7/9, Marauder 7/9, Unity 7/9, Waterloo 7/9, Peace Day 7/9, Coronation 7/7; Century 7/6, Last Day 7/5, Nasaraba 7/5, Arvil 7, White Rose 7/1, Karam 7/1; Arthur 6/13, Thara 6/13.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1½ miles

First Flier 9/7, Roubaix 9/0; Semparison 9/0, Dersingham 9/0, Mademoiselle Foch 8/7.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1½ miles. Collingwood 9/5, Dictate 8/9, Kayid 8/9, Mandil 8/8, Paladin 8/1, Domineer 7/12.

THE GALWAY PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Decorum 9/8, Lady Myra 9/0, Sugarey Sam 8/10, Gen'l's Saxon 8/6 Fugle Lady 8/4, Maiden Palm 8/4, Birthday Clothes 8/3, Japanese Pine 8/0, Trezidella 7/10, Adelaide II 7/6, Ben Gill 7/5.

CALCUTTA ACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING HANDICAPS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The following are acceptances for the Calcutta Monsoon Second Extra Meeting:—

THE SUMMER HURDLE PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Ancient and Modern 12-7, Gracefield 10-5, Boyne Water 9-13, Bouble Scotch 11-2, Simple Simon 10-2, China Egg 9-12, Pomade 10-11, I See 10-1, Ugly Gosling 9-12, Whippoorwill 10-10, Miss Slasher 9-13.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Andreas 9-0, Still Better 8-2, Peace Celebration 7-11, Gibberish 8-12, Valentine's Brook 8-2, Girton Miss 8-7, Warrior Queen 8-1, Sonia 7-11, P. M. 8-7, Gora's Darling 7-12, Jaunt 7-2, Beauvoir 8-6, Hary 7-12.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Summer Hope 9-0, Surprise 8-9, Squeers 8-4, Lough Corrib 8-12, Baff Hall 8-9, Dare Bay 8-3, Well Over 8-11, Legend's Double 8-7, Sunny Time 7-10, One Too Many 8-11, Zeha 8-6, Devil's Bridge 8-10, Leader 8-5.

THE EMPIRE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Coryphee 9-12, Limton 8-7, Gibberish 7-8, Verres 9-7, Boss Lee 8-4, Talcum 7-6, His Nibs 8-10, Quartzite 7-10.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winning Way 9-2, Simple Simon 8-2, One Too Many 7-10, Little Ivy 8-9, Ivy 8-0, Look Aside 7-6, Pick of Bunch 8-8, Idlewild 8-0, Roxa 7-4, Galla 8-3, Colonel Chutney 7-11.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Deon 9-0, Lloyds 8-10, Foxtor 7-8, Lady Letty 8-12, Rheidel 8-9, Baw-Baw 7-7, Repartee 8-11, Speak The Truth 8-8, Balsam 7-0, Tarnapol 8-10, Sand Merci 8-2.

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Elsier 9-12, Hypatia 8-6, Wailly 7-6, Fleurettee 9-7, Christmas Toy 8-5, Florrie M. 7-5, Careless Girl 9-5, Angled 7-11, Kishoree 7-3.

MILITARY OFFICER'S SAD END.

SHOOTS HIMSELF WHILE OUT IN TAXI.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Lieut. F. Wardues of the 22nd Punjabis, who committed suicide by firing a revolver in his mouth whilst driving in a taxi-car opposite the Churchgate Station on the Queen's Road at about 10-40 on Thursday night. The deceased who had come to Bombay on the 24th ultimo was living in the Taj Mahal Hotel. On Thursday night he took a taxi from the hotel and after driving up to the Royal Opera House asked the driver to returan to the Hotel and whilst the car was opposite the Churchgate Station the driver heard a revolver shot, and he took the car to the Colaba Police Station where the deceased was found dead with a six-chumbered Colt revolver lying at his feet.

Capt. P. P. Roper of the 11th Rajputs said the deceased shared a room with him at the Taj. He was very quiet and reserved and slept much during the night. He said he was going home as he was going to be demobilised and witness understood from his manner that he was not pleased about going Home. He took more liquor than was good for him, but the witness did not see him any the worse for it.

After some other witnesses had given evidence Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, said the bullet had passed through the neck shattering the first vertebra.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased having shot himself in the mouth with a revolver

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE FOR SIX MONTHS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

In paragraphs 37 and 38 of their report the Government of India Secretariat Procedure Committee recommended the constitution of a central authority to be called the Staff Selection Board, which should take charge of the recruitment of the office staff for the departments of the Government of India and the attached offices. In accordance with this recommendation the Governor-General in Council has decided to appoint as an experimental measure for six months a Board for the purpose. The Staff Selection Board which will ultimately be controlled by the Public Service Commission to be established under Section 96 of the Government of India Act will, for the present, consist of Sir James DuBoulay (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. J. A. Richey, the Hon. Dr. Ziauddin Amad and Mr. R. J. Watson as members, Mr. J. D. V. Hodge Secretary.

The Board will, when dealing with the matters specially interesting one department co-opt a representative nominated by that department as an additional member and also a woman member when it deals with the employment of women.

The Board will regulate its own procedure and deal with the Government of India through the Home Department.

KHILAFAT SPECIAL ARRIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The Khilafat special train from Bombay with Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Chotani, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. and Mrs. Yakub Hassan and about 130 delegates arrived in Calcutta last night at 11-30 and were given enthusiastic reception at Howrah.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C.; (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. G. M. College.

Poona Races: Big meeting, second Day.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Edgar Warwick & Co. opens at the Royal Opera House with "Uncle Ned" at 9-30.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

Telang anniversary celebration, at Hirabag, C. P. Tank, 4 p.m. Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye to preside.

Public meeting of the Parsi Anjuman re the late Sir S. B. Broacha, Science Institute, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.

Gocul Ashtami: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay will work as on Sundays.)

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mails and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	12.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)... ..	9.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.45	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express... ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920. standard time is given in all cases:—

Bombay.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express...	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.30

***The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.**

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 31st August and 1st instant were 355½, 352 respectively.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Mail Steamer "Devanha" which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday the 2nd instant.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Tuesday the 7th September 1920.

PAREL MAHILA MANDAL

The Parel Mahila meets to-day (Saturday) in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRST ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Drafts Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the First All-India Trade Union Congress, will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Prof. Correa Affonso will deliver a lecture on "A parallel between the French Revolution and Bolshevism" at the Union Hall, Chowpatty, to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Prof. A. L. Civernton will preside. It is open to the public.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Saraswat community will be held at "Dadar Shrikrishna Vidyalaya" at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in connection with the premature death of Mr. Shripa-Irao, M.B.B.S. Son of Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakkalkar Deputy Collector Alibag.

"ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD."

"The usual Jewish History class will meet to-night (Saturday) at 8 p.m. and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben, B.A. At to-morrow's weekly meeting Mr. Elis J. Mirad will deliver a lecture on "Friendship" at 4 p.m. in the hall of the Brotherhood."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. D. D. Kanga's lecture fixed in the programme for Saturday, the 4th instant has been postponed since die.

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Brotherhood will be held on Sunday the 5th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

The classes will not meet.

CHANNELS OF PATRIOTISM.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Yashadabai Bhat, on "The Channels of Patriotism" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Riad, Girgaum, when Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar will preside. Seats are reserved for ladies. The lecture is open to all.

CO-OPERATIVE CONTINUATION CLASSES.

A desire having been expressed by many of the persons who attended the recent lectures organized by the Institute that continuation classes should be organised by the Institute for further study of Co-operative literature and for specialising any branches of it, it is proposed to hild a preliminary meeting to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Institute to consider the matter and settle a programme. All those who are interested can attend the meeting.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India on London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 2nd September 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £71,875,000. Elsewhere £55,050,000. Total £126,425,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £565,000. Elsewhere £435,000. Total 1,000,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, September 4, 1920.

IN THE INTERESTS OF "THE MASSES"!

Every unpopular measure of the Indian bureaucracy is, as a rule, declared to be taken in the interests of the mass of the population whom the Government are afraid to leave to the tender mercies of the educated classes. The question may relate to the introduction of compulsory primary education, to the liberty to bear arms or to currency and finance; and in every case Government are the monopolistic custodian of the best interests of "the masses"; and the intelligent and public-spirited men, who voice the feelings and sentiments of their countrymen with regard to bureaucratic policy, are put out of count as self-seeking or ignorant busybodies who have no concern in legislative and executive measures Government choose to adopt in the fullness of their superior wisdom and indivisible responsibility The case which the Hon. Mr. Hailey attempted to make out in favour of the Currency Bill, designed to legalise the exchange value of the rupee as 24d. gold, reduced itself to this that "Government had an obligation for stability of exchange. However much they had shown concessions in the past, they would now take steps to safe-guard the interests of the masses above those of speculators." Interests of "the masses", foresooth! It was, we believe, in the interests of "the masses" that attempts had been made to lower the price of gold; it was in the same interests that reverse councils had been sold and huge losses had been inflicted upon the country; it is "the masses" that stand to gain by receiving Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15 for each pound sterling worth of agricultural produce sold and exported; and "the masses" alone will benefit by the indirect taxation levied through the artificial enhancement of the exchange value of the rupee! The Finance Member found in the representatives of European commerce from Bengal and this Presidency, loyal and stalwart supporters who pitted themselves against Mr. R. D. Tata who gave strong expression to the opinion of Indian commerce and urged that the first reading of the Currency Bill should be postponed. Messrs. Murray and Froom vied with each other and with Mr. Hailey in championing the cause of "the masses" and the appeal of Mr. Tata, who spoke on behalf of the Indian commercial community throughout the country and ventilated the views of the Indian public, counted for nothing. It is deplorable that a more strenuous fight was not put up in the Council against the Government's arbitrary and disastrous policy of changing the ratio of the rupee to the sovereign in the face of adverse public opinion. Mr. Tata struggled heroically, though in vain, almost single handed, to secure a postponement of the question till things settled themselves and a permanent exchange policy could be adopted.

It is a travesty of justice to "the masses" to maintain, as the Finance Member did, that the Government, of India pressed the Currency Committee and would press it again if it were now sitting, to fix the exchange at a high rate with the object of reducing prices and relieving the misery of the bulk of the population. Who is benefiting or is likely to benefit, by a low exchange? Mr. Tata very pertinently and effectively, asked: "How about 'the masses?' Have Government reflected on the effects of the change of ratio on the income of the vast mass of the agricultural population of India, a population extremely poor and deeply submerged in debt? Every ten sovereigns worth of produce exported, would, under the old ratio, have produced 150 rupees, and will, if the new ratio is made effective, only produce 100 rupees. His dues to the Government and to the *sowkar* will remain the same in rupees. The surplus left to him after meeting these liabilities was meagre enough even in the old days; under the new ratio it is likely to go to a vanishing point." The argument that is trotted out, in defence of a high rate of exchange, to the effect that the loss on exports is made good on imports, is not worth serious consideration. Mr. Hailey contended that if millowners received less for their yarn and piece-goods with a high exchange, they would pay less for their machinery, less for their cotton and less for their labour than if the exchange were lower. But people know from experience that prices of imported goods have not materially gone down; and as regards lower prices of cotton and lower wages of labour, is the cheapness to be welcomed from the point of view of "the masses," the agricultural producers and the labourers? And is it possible and desirable, we ask, that wages should decline? And we repeat the question, "what about 'the masses?'" The share of the bulk of the population in imported commodities is almost negligible, so that they have everything to lose with a high exchange and little to gain by the currency policy of Government. On the showing of Mr. Hailey himself, the Currency Committee was stampeded into assenting to the raising of the exchange by the strong representations of the Government of India in favour of that policy. Reading between the lines one cannot fail to see betrayed in the Committee's report a spirit of hesitation and uncertainty in the recommendation of a permanent high rate of exchange. The Government of India cannot shelter themselves behind the Committee and justify an action taken under circumstances not contemplated when the recommendation was made. High prices are admittedly an evil when they press hard upon the mass of the population. But a permanent change in the standard of value is not a proper remedy for the evil, especially when it is calculated to rob the poor cultivators, already harrassed by bad seasons and indebtedness, of a considerable part of the value of their produce.

Another strong objection we have to urge against the hurried manner in which the currency bills are being rushed through the legislature is that notwithstanding the assurances of the Finance Member to the contrary, the public in India has no confidence in a policy formulated for the benefit of this country, by people in London who are not directly interested in the weal or woe of India. However well-meaning and impartial committees of inquiry that are not composed mainly of Indians may be, they cannot look at Indian questions from the points of view which the people of this country would adopt in deciding such vital questions as that of the permanent exchange policy. Indian opinion has unequivocally condemned the Government of India's measures in connection with exchange and currency arrangements and the Hon. Mr. Hailey's indignant attempt to exonerate the Currency Committee from the charge of having favoured English financial interests, was absolutely superfluous. The Finance Member had practically little to say regarding the failure of the Government to make exchange stable in spite of their vasteful sales of reverse councils and he had no defence to put forward for their hurry in legalising an exchange rate which ha not prevailed and does not prevail. His narration of the history of the exchange and currency developments of the first year or two, was a twice-told tale which could not enlighten or edify the public because it missed the real issue. The supposed interests of "the masses" constitute an ancient plea which is too worn out to be of any use. Government have no justification for overriding responsible public opinion and foisting upon the country a currency policy which it does not want and which will be a disastrous blow to its economic interests. Why should they not leave the question to be decided by the new Council? The "reformed" legislature may be trusted to take a correct view of the question of currency and exchange which is to-day involved in uncertainty and doubt. For the Government to commit the country to their pet policy in an off-hand, hurried and high-handed manner, in the teeth of pronounced popular opposition, and on the eve of the inauguration of the "new era,' is to do worse than injustice to the people.

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

The conditions under which the Government of the Union of South Africa offer to repatriate Indians wishing to return to India for good and the motive inspiring it are now made known. Whatever relief the proposal may bring in a few isolated cases, provided no compulsion is exercised, it will not at all help to solve the Indian problem in South Africa, for the Indian community as such will, for all practical purposes, be entirely unaffected by it. They will certainly not barter away their inalenable rights for a mess of pottage for that is what the offer of the South African Government amounts to. No Indian with any grain of self-respect in him or who is not in the last extremity of distress, will stoop to sign away his rights in the manner proposed by the South African Government. We do not deny that there are some illiterate and utterly indigent Indians, who being disgusted with and mortified by the ill-treatment and inhospitable conditions of South African life, are anxious to shake the dust of the hated land off their feet at any cost and sacrifice. To such, the return to India, even with the forfeiture of their rights of domicile in South Africa, might bring some real relief. But is there any evidence that there are many such Indians in the Union anxious to be permanently exiled from the land of their adoption? We doubt very much. No evidence of any reliable character was placed before the South African Commission indicating the existence of any widespread desire on the part of our countrymen in any of the colonies under the Union to leave South Africa for good. Nay, the Commission itself had originally disclaimed the intention of investigating the question of repatriation. Whatever the motives which have prompted the Commission and the Government in making this offer, there has not been, so far as we can see, any large demand on the part of our countrymen for facilities to return to India for good. No doubt many of them are anxious to pay visits to India from time to time, but they are not at all prepared to sever all connection with the land of their adoption, for they have too great a stake and too many ties, domestic and social, in that country for them to think of this extreme step. It is, therefore, highly problemtical, that the relief to be offered—and under such humiliating conditions too!—will be availed of by any considerable section of the population.

But there is another and more vital aspect of this scheme of "voluntary repatriation," which outweighs all other aspects of it. Is the offer a fair and honest one? On the face of it, it is a dishonouring and dishonourable offer. In exchange for a free passage to India, the South African Government propose to Indians, many of whom are colonial born and possess colonial rights, that they should barter away their rights of domicile. With what moral or legal authority do the Government make such a shameful proposal? If it is only a question of finding the money to pay the expenses of the journey to India, the public of this country would gladly subscribe all the funds needed for the purpose. The purpose of the South African Government's offer is obvious. It is an attempt to take undue advantage of the distress and difficulties of some of our countrymen in South Africa and to trick them out of their inalienable rights. No civilised Government, least of all a Government under the British flag, could make such a proposal without forfeiting its claim to be reckoned as civilised. And yet here is a Government that has the temerity to make such a proposal. As if smitten by the magnanimity of their own offer, the Government further lay down the condition that those availing of the offer should not take with them in gold more than £25 per individual or £50 per family, of even their "legitimate earnings"! Anything more monstrous could not be imagined. What right have the Government to lay their hands on any portion of the legitimate savings of the emigrants? If the authorities wanted to wreck whatever little chance there was of the offer being accepted in any quarter, they could not have chosen a more effective step. Even when they are sending away these people for good, the Government cannot resist the temptation of depriving them of some of their personal belongings. The spectacle of a modern Government stooping to such questionable devices, even under the cover of law, has probably no parallel in any other quarter of the globe. What is there, then, to be thankful for, in the South African Government's offer? If the Government expect that the scheme will meet with any success and that it will help to relieve the South African Indian problem, they will be sadly mistaken. The offer is insulting, it is immoral and no Indian worth his salt would avail of it. If there are Indians in indigent circumstances anxious to return to their mother country, facilities must be freely provided for them, either by the Union Government or the Government of India. There should be no question of forfeiture of rights by any of our countrymen any more than there can be forfeiture of *their* rights by South African whites wishing to pay a visit to *their* mother country. As the Imperial Citizenship Associatioin said in its recent telegram to Sir George Barnes, the offer of voluntary repatriation is a thin end of the wedge to drive out Indians from South Africa. The Government of India, we hope, have acted on the suggestion of the Imperial Citizenship Association that the Government of South Africa should be asked to appoint a Committee of Indians to check each case of repatriation.

Notes of the Day.

British Policy in Persia.

Britain has very much less excuse to be in Persia than in Mesopotamia. The "Times" calls for a frank statement of the British policy in Persia. It is quite justified in saying that promises regarding the evacuation of Mesopotamia will not carry much conviction, if Government want to enter into further commitments in Persia. A frank renunciation of all Imperialist aims is necessary. The Anglo-Persian treaty, which is already a dead letter, should be officially denounced and Britain should retire both from Persia and Mesopotamia. The "Times" says British forces are retiring from one corner of Persia, but it holds that there is no use in retiring from one corner and maintaining forces in the other. The policy of grab has, it seems, been almost abandoned by Britain. Whether it is because Britain has been unable to digest all her "satesmen" wanted her to swallow or for some other reason cannot be definitely said. But let there be no halting and hesitating policy. The insane idea of carrying on a war with Russia through Persia, if it is still entertained in any responsible quarters, had better be abandoned. Such a side-show will have no effect and will end only in costly commitments which Britain can ill-afford at present. Moreover, as the "Times" says, so long as England is in Persia, she cannot get out of Mesopotamia and she must wash her hands of Mesopotamia. The best way is to get out of both. After all what is the use of Britain forcing herself on countries which do not appreciate at all her "civilising" processes and which only want to be left to themselves? We note that a military correspondent of the "Times" harps on the strategic importance of Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia has, indeed, a strategic importance. But a Mesopotamia free from any domination by Britain but in friendly relations with her, will be a source of infinitely greater strength than a Mesopotamia "occupied" by British troops. The insane South African policy of repression which the correspondent advocates will only bring in disasters to Britain.

Oil Supplies in Asia Minor.

Britain and France have between themselves shared the oil in Mesopotamia and have entered into an oil compact. Naturally the United States protested and her protest has not ended altogether in a failure. The United States has been assured that Britain proposes to administer her trust without favouring any Government. It remains to be seen how Britain will reconcile these assurances with the arrangement made with France about the quarter share of the oil. But it is too early to talk of anything definite about Mesopotamia. Gradually the conviction is being brought home that the best way to administer it is to get out of it, oil or no oil. But the wrong done by Britain can never be compensated by the restoration of Mesopotamia to the Arabs. Will other victors be equally generous? Will France give up Syria? Will Greece give up Thrace and Smyrna? Britain consented to these iniquitous arrangements largely because she wanted to keep Mesopotamia for herself. What is to become of the countries recklessly distributed between other countries?

Mr. Cadell's Bust.

How little the Municipal Corporation represents the city was once again clearly illustrated by the debate on Mr. Cadell's bust. Friends and admirers subscribed between themselves for a bust of Mr. P. R. Cadell and they approached the Municipal Corporation with a request to give it a place in the hall. But, as Mr. Kamar said, the Municipal Corporation wa not a zoo or a museum and the friends and admirers had no right to use it as a place for their idols. It is sickening to see the spirit of abject worship prevailig in the Corporation. Dr. Nariman would not even allow Mr. Kamdar to finish his remarks. He thought that the question bfore the house was whether the bust shoud be accepted or not and not whether Mr. Cadell deserved one. The friends and admirers had already settled that point for Dr. Nariman. But the President was wiser and allowed Mr. Kamdar to continue. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would prohibit a corporator from talking about a Commissioner with whom he had not worked. Dr. Sukhia was extremely enthusiastic and he would vote not only a bust, but a public statue for Mr. Cadell! At the same time Dr. Sukhia had to remind the gentlemen who had not paid their subscriptions to do so immediately. Though the bust has not cost a pie to the Corporation, on principle the latter should have refused to accept it. It is open to friends and admirers to worship Mr. Cadell in their own homes, but when they want to place his bust in the Corporation Hall, the question whether Mr. Cadell deserves any such honour naturally arises. There can be no two opinions on the question that the last person to be mentioned as a candidate for such an honour is Mr. Cadell. There is no need to go into the reasons; they are well-known. The Bombay Municipal Corporation does not presumably know that the days of civilian worship are gone. The sooner its constitution is changed, the better.

The Primary School Teachers.

We trust the Corporation will deal in no niggardly spirit with the demand for an adequate increase in the salary of primary teachers. In fixing the scale, it is necessary to take into consideration the abnormally high cost of living in Bombay and the enervating climate of the city and there is also an urgent need of fixing the maximum to be reached within twenty years, as the average life of a municipal teacher is even less. We do not know who is responsible for the idea of annual medical inspection of teachers. What has been urged is medical inspection of students. It would be an intolerable burden if the teachers were to be medically inspected every year, a practice which obtains in no other department. Give the teachers a good pay and decent house accommodation, which is an urgent necessity specially in Bombay, see that unsympathetic officials do not withhold leave already earned and there will be no need of any recurring and vexatious medical inspection. A teacher should be paid not only living, but decent wages. As Mr. Natrajan said, he should not be required to do anything else but teaching and private work telling upon the efficiency of schools can be effectually stopped only if the teacher receives fair wages. The Bombay Municipal Corporation is expected to set a good example both to Government and local bodies in the Presidency.

MINERS DECIDE TO STRIKE.

JOINT ACTION BY TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The Minors' Delegates' Conference has decided to hand in the strike notices in all the districts so as to terminate not later than September 25th.

MR. MAC SWENEY'S HEALTH.

REPORT BY HOME OFFICE PHYSICIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

This afternoon the Home Office physician specially visited Mr. MacSweney and reported that his condition was satisfactory and to-night it is announced that Mrs. MacSweney is not paying her customary evening visit to his bedside.

HOW IS THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK?

IS HE TAKING NOURISHMENT?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The satisfactory report given of Mr. MacSweney by the Home Office physician raises the question whether the Lord Mayor is now taking nourishment.

The belief that he is doing so, is strengthened by the behaviour of the Lord Mayor's chaplain who was wont when leaving the prison after his daily visiting to spread alarming statements, but who last night refused to speak.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The Khilafat delegation has departed for Bombay.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

EFFECT OF VOTE EXPUNGING RECENT RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

NASHVILLE.—The vote expunging all record of the recent ratification of women's suffrage amendment is tantamount to a demand for reconsideration of the whole suffrage question. It is the climax to the series of agitations which have been going on since the resolution was passed on August 18th. The question is now likely to go before the highest courts.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU

SOVIET WISHES TO EXCHANGE FOR ARRESTED KEMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

A wireless message from Azerbaijan states that the Soviet wishes to exchange the British prisoners at Baku for the Kemalists arrested in Constantinople.

BUDIENNY'S ARMY IN GALICIA.

REPORTED TO BE ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

A Polish communique claims that General Budienny's army, which has been causing the Poles considerable trouble in Galicia has been annihilated.

POLISH MILITARY MISSION AT KOVNO.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE LITHUANIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

As the result of the Polish violation of the frontier and the conkicts with the Lithuanian troops the Polish military mission at Kovno has been requested to leave the Lithuanian territory.

CABLE ITEM.

The late Mr. E. F. Pandorf a retired rice merchant, left 353,749 sterling.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF MESPOT.

LINK IN INDIAN DEFENCE.

BASE FOR BRITISH FORCES IN PERSIA.

SUGGESTION FOR EARLY REPRESSION OF ARABS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

A military correspondent of "The Times" decsribes the strategic value of Mesopotamia as a link in Indian defence. He points out the danger India continues to the run of attack by aggressive Russia from the north and north-west. The conditions are such that invasion through the buffer state of Afghanistan is unlikely but things are very different with the other buffer state of Persia which shows that invasion is possible from three directions from Tashkent, from the Caspian and through the Caucasus. Moreover Teheran lies in an exposed territory. A short campaign might place it in Russia's hands, once lost, reconquest would afford almost insuperable difficulties. Mesopotamia, therefore, is of importance militarily as a base for the British forces in Persia. The importance will subsist so long as we maintain the interest in Persia and regard her as one of the pieces in the armour covering the north-west frontier of India. Should Mesopotamia prove an insecure base and too expensive to maintain the decision to evacuate would involve departure from Persia, and revision of ideas as regards the defence of our eastern Empire.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CODE OF REPRESSION.

The correspondent shows that the military position in Mesopotamia is unusually difficult owing to the Arabs affording no conceivable military objective. The correspondent contends that the only conceivable way of dealing with them is the adoption of the methods which we had recourse to in South Africa, namely, earliest repression of all risings, erection of block houses in the subdued areas and gradual restriction of the area of trouble but restoration of order must be speedily followed by grant of freedom and representation because the military means of attacking the problem cannot by themselves sufficie.

MESPOT REVOLT CONTINUES.

SEVERAL RAILWAY STATIONS ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 4.

A War Office communiqué says:—The situation in Mesopotamia shows some improvement in the disturbed areas, but is becoming tenser in the districts not yet in open rebellion. The lower Euphrates and Hammar neighbourhood are being seriously affected by the agitation. The Samawah railway station was attacked on August 29th and is still invested. A few casualties have so far been suffered. Muntafik Arabs have been aroused by the preaching of Jehad on the part of fanatics and the withdrawal of British political officers by air alone will save them from being murdered. Samarra station was attacked on August 29th and the ferry was captured, but retaken by local levies by the 30th. The tribesmen were dispersed. The Istabulat station was attacked and burned, but the attack on the Sumeicha station was beaten off. East of Mosul Surchi tribes have seized Batas and are at tacking the garrison at Rowanduz. The garrison at Kingarban has been relieved.

MR. C. C. GARVETT.

AS CHIEF CIVIL SECRETARY TO SIR PERCY COX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

Mr. C. C. Garvett, formerly in charge the military agricultural development scheme in Mesopotamia and recently additional Assistant Secretary to the Political Department of the India Office accompanies Sir Percy Cox as Chief Civil Secretary.

PLOT TO KILL TURKISH GRAND VIZIER.

ARREST OF A NATIONALIST BRAVO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the Nationalist bravo, who came from Anatolio with the intention of assassinating the Grand Vizier has been arrested after a fight in which a Turkish policeman was killed. Bombs were found in the bravo's possession.

FISH CANNING FACTORY FOR BARODA

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Sept. 3.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by the Government of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to establish fish canning factory. The only such factory now in existence in India under Government management is the one at Chaliyam, Malabar.

GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

NEUTRAL ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

DUE TO "DEFENCELESS STATE OF COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept. 4.

Berlin.—Speaking in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag von Simons, Foreign Minister, disclosed that he had been urged to collaborate with the Bolsheviks against the Western Powers and thus break the bonds imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. After mature reflection he had rejected the course because in view of the "defenceless state of the country Germany would immediately become the theatre of war." On the other hand proposals had been made to Germany to make common cause with the Western Powers against Russia. This however was also impossible. No Power warring against Soviet Russia need count on Germany's support. The statements that Germany had concluded a secret agreement with either Russia or Poland were absolutely false. All negotiations with Poland for the purpose of settling frontier questions had been public, but quite fruitless and considerable amount of ill-feeling had been generated.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS GERMAN PSYCHOLOGIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 3.

The death is announced at Leipzig of the famous German psychologist, Professor Wilhelm Wundt.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST 'NAYAK.'

MR. FAZAL HAQ INSTITUTES PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

To-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate an application was made on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Faslul Huq, Member, Bengal Council, and High Court Vakil, against Mr. Panch Cowrie Bannerjee, Editor of "Nayak", a vernacular daily of Calcutta, on a charge of defamation. It was alleged the accused published ironical in sinuations against the petitioner in connection with his marriage and published a car toon and allegations against the petitione and his wife. The Magistrate issued a summons and search warrant for the seizure the manuscript and block.

DR. RASHBEHARI GHOSE.

STANDS FOR COUNCIL OP STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

In response to pressing requests from all parts of India, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose who is now in Simla has decided to stand for a seat on the Council of State representing non-Muslim, electorate in Western Bengal.

MR. AMIR CHAND BOMBWAL'S CASE.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Sir William Vincent's statement that the Viceroy had not received any telegram from Mr. Amir Chand Bombwal of Peshawar, an internee under the Defence of India Act, making serious allegations against the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, can only mean that the telegram was not allowed to proceed to the Viceroy That a telegram was handed over to a responsible person for despatch seems beyond the possibility of doubt. Not only we but many of our contemporaries received what purported to be copies of this telegram and some of the vernacular papers, we believe, published the telegram *in extenso*, while w and some others published the substance it. We were told at the time that th authorities of the North-West Froniter Province had at first refused to transmit th telegram, but that on further representation they did consent to send it. It now seems that either the telegram was never sent at all or it was suppressed somewhere on the way. This in itself is a serious affair, and calls for an immediate enquiry. Surely no one has a right to stand between a subject of the King-Emperor and his representative in India provided the former wishes to approach his Excellency in a lawful way. The Government of India, said the Home Member, did not propose to enquire into the allegations or direct the internee's release, pending the enquiry. But surely this stereotyped official reply cannot meet the requirements of the present case. In this case, the statement has been publicly made in the press that a telegram making serious allegations against a high official was sent to the Viceroy. The first thing for the Government of India to enquire about is why the telegram has not reached his Excellency. Has that enquiry been made? And then, on what ground of justice or equity can the Government of India say when serious allegations are made against the authorities of a province directly under their control and having no Legislative Council of its own that they will not even enquire into the allegations? Is not this carrying the theory of relying on the man on the spot to an impossible length?

BOYCOTT IT!

A CALL TO BENGAL.

"STATESMAN'S'" INSULT TO LOKMANYA.

At the College Square meeting, Colcutta, on Saturday last, the Chairman called upon Mr. I. B. Sen to move the third resolution. Mr. I. B. Sen was received with enthusiastic cheers by the audience, a portion of whom requested Mr. Sen to address in English and another portion cried out "In Bengali." Mr. Sen addressing the audience said that as there were many among the oudience who would not understand Bengali and almost all would understand English and as already several speakers had addressed in Bengali but none in English, he would speak in English, however much he liked to speak in Bengali in which he would be able to express himself better than in English,. Mr. Sen then read the resolution which ran as follows:—

"That having regard to the ungentlemanly malignant and deliberate attack upon the revered memory of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak the meeting calls upon all Indians to give effective expression to their disapproval in a deterrent form by withholding financial support from the "Statesman" and by requesting others to with hold such support."

The speaker then explained the resolution in Bengali and went on to deliver a powerful address in English which was listened to with rapt attention and occasional cheers. He said that personally speaking he had refused to contribute towards the support of the "Statesman" consistenly for over 10 years. When he happened to be outside Bengal and could get no news of Bengal during his annual holidiay excursions, he made it a point not to pay for a single copy of the "Statesman". If the "Patrika" and the "Bengalee" could not be had at any out of the way place, if he was obliged to buy an Anglo-Indian daily for news about Bengal, he would rather buy a copy of the "Englishman"—an open enemy of Indian aspirations—than a copy of the "Statesman," the pretended friend of India. It was easier to get the "Statesman" at all out of the way places outside Bengal for, as an English friend of the speaker once remarked to him about the "Daily Mail" in English, "that scoundrel was at every place." But the speaker considered it proper to refuse financial support to a false "Friend of India" and rather than support a hypocrite he would support an honest outspoken enemy if his support could not go to the aid of a true friend of India. The present occasion however was a different one where different considerations must prevail. There was the death of Lokamanya Tilak about whose politics, the speaker admitted, there could be difference of opinion. But no one in India could for a moment doubt that his memory was, as he was during his life time, held in high reverence by millions of his countrymen. The speaker was for freedom in the expression of one's opinion. The opponents of Indian aspiration have and ought to have full liberty to express their opinion. He was for freedom and would do nothing to restrict freedom of expression of views. But no one had the right to live among the people of a country and openly outrage the sentiment of the people by expressing his opinion in indecent vulgar malignity, in a form which could not be interpreted as other than a deliberate insult to the wishes and sentiments of the people.

ANALOGY OF CROMWELL.

The speaker went on to observe that there were even to-day men and women in England who condemned Oliver Cromwell as a rebel and a regicide. But would any newspaper in England dare speak of Cromwell in the spirit and tone in which the "Statesman" deliberately spoke of Lokamanya Tilak? Would any newspaper in Scotland dare speak of Wallace in similar spirit and tone? The newspaper office would then be attacked and the editor would not venture out in the streets without proper escort. The speaker selected thiee two examples, as the opponents of Cromwell and Wallace could say of them much worse things than the opponents of Lokamanya Tilak could say of him. And yet the "Statesman" deliberately and after it had ample time to consider the situation for its editorial article and in full consciousness of the high reverence of millions of Indians for the departed hero, whose death the entire population was then mourning, published a scurrilous and malignant and false summary of hisi life work. It was an insult to the soul of the great man who had passed away. What was worse, as Lokamanya Tilak himself would have said, it was a deliberate insult to the people of India. The speaker said he had heard Europeans say that if any people in India had the solidarity of a nation it was the Bengalis. It was now for the Bengalis to prove on an occasion like this that they were really a nation. It was an insult to the Bengali nation that such a article could appear in Bengal and the newspaper still goes on with Bengali support. Would the Bengali as a nation rise like one man and say they were determined to give effective expression to their disapproval of the outrage perpetrated by this pretended "Friend of India"? They must stop all financial support to the "Statesman". Those who still persisted in inserting advertisements of their business in the columns of the "Statesman" should remember that the Indian people were their customers and not the few Europeans. If the advertisers refused to listen to the popular demand it was in the power of the people to stop supporting the business advertised in the "Statesman". The people should not patronise theatres advertised in the "Statesman". An insult to the nation's hero and to the nation must be made impossible in future. That could only be done by the nation acting together steadily and wholeheartedly.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

CUTCHI MEMON BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Speaking on the Hon. Mr. Jaffer's mofion for referring the Kutch Memon Bill to a Select Committee, Sir William Vincent said:

My Lord, I think the name of the Hon. mover will always be associated in the minds of many members of this Council with this Kutchi Memon Bill of his. It is probable that members of this Council after the exhaustive discussion which we have heard on this Bill from the Hon'ble Member are now better informed on the characteristics and customs of this interesting and important community and I do not think that there is much left for me to add. The Home department of course have a grea many notes and references about the subject but I do not think that members of this Council generally have had such detailed information placed before them with such authority before.

The position of Government in reagrd to this Bill is really somewhat difficult. There is a demand for a change in the law by a large majority of the community. Although I do not accept the representation of opinions put forward by the Hon'ble mover as entirely comprehensive they are accurate so far as they go, but owing to some reason he has quoted only the opinions which favour the Bill. The Government are naturally sympathetic towards a Bill affecting a community when the large majority of that wish to change the law and it is indeed a very unfair system under which as was once said by an Hon'ble colleague of mine a live Mahomedan becomes a dead Hindu, i.e.,; men are Muhammedans so long as they are alive but as soon as they die their estate descends according to the Hindu law of inheritance.

LACK OF UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

At the same time there is not absolute unanimity among the persons consulted as to the desire for this legislation. For instance in Burma, opinion from which is quoted, Sir Abdul Currim Jamal who is a very important person therp, I believe, qualifies his opinion about the Bill by saying it ought to be permissive and not obligatory.

Hon'ble Mr. Jaffer: He is qnot a member of the community.

Sir William:—I am sorry that after the informative speech of the Hon'ble Member I was not awate of that. Then Mr. Moledina in the only paper there is on the Bill says these Kutchi Mmeons have been governed by the Hindu law of intestate property and he contends that the application of this law would not at all interfere with performing the ceremonies and states various objections to adopting the Muhammedan law of inheritance. There are many other—not many other—there are a certain number of other opinions which are equally opposed. The Hon'ble Mr. Moledina, the Hon'ble mover tells me, has changed his opinion. All I can say is that I have no official intimation of that nor do I know the circumstances in which that opinion was changed.

TOO WIDE IN ITS SCOPE.

But the Government's feelings about this Bill is that is drafted in two respects at least in very wide terms. In the first place though it is a minor matter it overrides all family customs. Many members of this council will agree that it is a dangerous thing to do having regard to the extent to which family customs prevail in many cases. I do not know how far tthese family customs refer to inheritance, but certainly the wording of the Bill does not prescribe any such limitation. The real point of objection, however, is that this Bill makes it obligatory on all Cutchi Memons to adopt the Hanafi Muhammedan law. Now this is with regard to any vested interests of persons already in existence. It is without any regard to the personal wishes of individuals and think that any lawyer in this Council will see that there are objections to changin the personal law by which an individual is governed, without giving him an option in the matter. It is all very well to say that A, o B, C and D all want this Bill. But that is no reason why E and F should be made to take it up whether they like it or not. That is the position which I wish to make clear to this Council. There is also of course this difficulty to which I referred that the Bill not apply to Indian states. It is a matter for serious consideration whether Cutchi-Memons in British India should be subject to one law and in Indian states to another law. That is a position that might create very great difficulties in practice.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

But the Government of India are however prepared to allow the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee on various specific and distinct understandings. The first is that it may be found possible to avoid the dangers arising out of the obligatory character of the Bill. The second is that it may be possible to meet the main objection which I have to it in regard to its obligatory character. And the third is that if the Committee think it fit it goes really without saying but I want to make it clear—they have every liberty to recommend that the Bill should be republished in which case it will come up in the ordinary course of business before the reformed Councils. It will have to be reintroduced in the reformed council and passed there. Subject to those conditions which I think will appeal to every one who is really not perhaps prejudiced by overzeal in favour of the Bill the Government of India are prepared to accept the motion of the Hon'ble mover.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Capt. A. K. Macewan, Military Secretary, Lieut. K. H. Grant and Capt. the Hon. J. H. P. Verney Aid-de-Camp, returned to Government House Ganeshkhind from tour this morning.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S JOURNEY.

ENTHTSIASTIC SENCES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress arrived in Calcutta this morning. He came with some fifty delegates by the Punjab mail and got down at Lilooah where they were served with tea. At Lilooah they were received by Sir Ashutosh Choudhuri and other prominent members of the Reception Committee. From Lilooah the party came to Howrah by a special train at 8-30 a.m.. In spite of inclement weather and an heavy shower in the early morning, a large number of leading Indian residents of Calcutta were present on the platform to receive the President-elect. Prominent among them were Sir Nilratan Sircar, Messrs. B. Chakravarti J. Chaudhuri, J. N. Roy, Kumar Arun Chunder Sinha, B. K. Lahiri, Mr. Guminavi, Rai Saheb Jailal Professor Jitendra Nath Banerjee and others.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

In the President's party there were Messrs. Lala Dunchand Bhai Parmanand Nandkisore Mehta, Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, Sirdar Kissen Singh, Sirdar Sundar Singh, Bukshi Tek Chand and others. On arrival at the Howrah platform which was nicely decorated, Lala Lajput Rai was received and garlanded by Mr. B. Chakravarti, Chairman of the Reception Committee. A long procession was then formed by mounted volunteers Lala Lajput Rai was taken in an open carriage drawn by eight horses. In front of the carriage were two big sized portraits of Mother India and Mr. Tilak, followed by a dense crowd the procession passed through the crowded and decorated streets and flowers were showered from balconies amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram Ki jai" and "Lajput Rai kijai." Triumphal arches were made at important crossings from the top of which Indian music was discoursed. Flags and banners were hoisted at places bearing the mottoes. "Be free or die," "nations by themselves are made" etc After two and half hours, the procession reached 38, Theatre Road, a palatial bidding let to the Reception Committee by Keshoram Poddar where the president will stay during the Congress week. Before alighting Lala Lajput Rai spoke a few words in Hindi thanking the volunteers. He said no one can ignore the signs of time and the present nation- awakening in India which it is the duty of every one irrespective of caste and creed to work together for the national regeneration of India, which is quite competent to get full self-government. Among others who arrived here yesterday were Messrs. Kasserde Patel and Lala Goverdhan Das.

1000 DELEGATES ARRIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Although the majority of delegates for the Special Session of the Congress have not yet arrived the total number of delegates registered this evening was 1,000. Of these 300 were from outside Bengal. A large number of delegates are expected from Bombay, Madras and Punjab. The Congress meets on Saturday at 1 p.m. Two national songs one in Hindi and another in Bengalee, will be sung by ladies before the proceedings commence, after which Mr. Chakrabarti, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will welcome the delegates. Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri will then move for the election of the President. Then the President will read his address covering 51 printed foolscap pages. This will be followed by the election of members of the Subjects Committee which meets on Sunday.

BOMBAY DELEGATES' JOURNEY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS ENROUTE.

(By our Special Representative.)

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 3.

The Bombay National Union Congress special which carried about 250 delegates to the Special Session at Calcutta, had the honour of conveying also leaders of all shades of political opinion. Mr. Baptista and Mr. Belkar with whom are the Hon. Mr. Belvi, Dr. Welker and Karandikar represent the Tilak section of the Nationalist party. Mr. Jinnah who is accompanied by Mrs. Jinnah, Mr. Umar Sobhani and Mr. Khare represent the All-India Home Rule League. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kanji, his brother, and Mr. Mavji. Govindji are travelling by the special, to plead against the adoption of the principle of Non-Co-operation. Mr. Jayakar can be cited as illustrating the type of the politician who wants to think policies independently of party ties. Many and lively are the discussions which while away the tedium of the journey.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

The Khilafat Special which conveyed Mahatma Gandhi, Moulvi Shaukatali and the Moslem leaders in Bombay of the Khilafat, Bombay has preceeded us by a few hours, and reports at stations enroute give a glowing account of the wonderful reception they were accorded. The Congress Special has its complement of the devoted followers of Mr. Gandhi and the brother of the Hon. V. J. Patel who supported by Mr. Jivanlal Desai has been indefatigable in explaining the excellence of boycotting the elections. Crowds wait patiently at important stations to welcome the Congress leaders, and Mr. Baptista's Anglo-Marathi speech at Bhusawal will long be remembered by the Bhusval public as something unique in its passionate appeal and poignant humour. Mr. Jinnah has been compelled to address the crowds at any odd hour and the greatest enthusiasm is evoked by the appearance of

(Continued on next page.)

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DECIDES UPON NON-COOPERATION.

MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 3.

The Special Sind Provincial Conference was held at Hyderabad (Sind) under the presidentship of Mr. Durgadas B. Advani on the 28th and 29th August. The attendence of delegates was unusually small, 147 attending from Hyderabad including the members of the Reception Committee and about 103 delegates attending from the remaining 6 districts making a total of 250 delegates the lowest on record. Only about 25 Mahomedans attended. This smallness of attendance is generally regarded to be due to the lack of real earnestness about Non-Cooperation.

FOR AND AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

Mr. Santdas Mangharam, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome address spoke strongly against Non-cooperation regarding it as harmful to the interests of the country. The president spoke strongly in favour of Non-Cooperation, but emphasised the great need of careful and cautious procedure and extensive preliminary organization. He also urged the dangers involved in asking the military and the police to resign.

The main question before the Subjects' Committee was non-cooperation which took 6 hours in the Subjects' Committee and about 7 hours of the open Conference Session. The resolution advising that Non-Cooperation be not adopted was defeated by 77 against 33 votes, the remaining delegates not voting and about 40 being absent at the time of voting.

PROPOSAL FOR MR. GANDHI'S PROGRAMME.

Prof. Vaswani moved and Seth Haroon seconded the resolution recommending the adoption of Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation for the Khilafat and the Punjab questions.

Mr. Ghanshyam moved and Pandit Lokram seconded the amendment that Non-Cooperation be adopted for the revision of the Turkish Treaty, the Punjab question and self-determination for India, that Syria and Mesopotamia be given absolute independence if they demand it, that a Non-Cooperation League be started to prepare the ground and the organization and each propagandist should immediately take such step as relates to him irrespective of its order His first step coincided with Mr. Gandhi's first step, the second stage was refusal to pay income tax, the third was withdrawal from civil appointments, the fourth was resigning the posts from the Police and the Military Department.

DR. CHOTHIRAM'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Choithram proposed and Mr. Jairamdas seconded another amendment similar to that moved by Mr. Ghanshyam except that it did not include the step regarding the resignations from the Military and the Police Departments.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Govindananda, seconded by Mr. Lalchand Jagtiani which was the same as Mr. Ganshyam's except that it did not provide for the independence of Syria and Mesopotamia if those countries demanded it; nor did it include the clause regarding the propagandists taking their own steps immediately. About 30 voted for Dr. Choithram's amendment and 70 for Mr. Govindananda's which was then pitted against Mr. Ghanshyam's which received about 30 votes and Govindananda's got 70 votes, all the Mahomedans en bloc voting for Mr. Govindananda's.

MAJORITY FOR NON-COOPERATION.

Then Mr. Govindanand's amendment was pitted against Prof. Vaswani's people began crying "Gandhi ki Jai". The whole block of Shikarpuri and Mahon delegates voted en bloc for Prof. Vaswani's proposal which was carried by 80 votes to 40. the remaining delegates not voting.

PRESIDENT'S SPEESH.

The following are some extracts referring to Non-Cooperation taken from Mr. Durgadas B. Advani's presidential speech:—

Under the circumstances which I have briefly related, the Central Khilafat Committee has, after long deliberation and after hearing the views of Hindu leaders, adopted the principle of Non-Cooperation with the Government. They argue that the British minister have broken faith. That if the Indian Government had true regard for the feelings of its Moslem subjects, it would oppose the decision arrived at, and ask for a revision of the Peace Terms, failing which the Viceroy and the executive councillors would resign. They gave notice to the Viceroy that if [illegible] course was not adopted they would take whatever steps seemed to them expedient. They have accordingly adopted non-cooperation from August 1st.

Personally, I support non-cooperation as being the onlr remedy in the hands of a weak nation that has tried without success all the other forms of constitutional agitation. Its legitimately as a constitutional weapon requires no proof. A recent example of it is to be found in the passive resistance organised on a considerable scale in England against the Education Act of 1902, when a large number of Nonconformists refused to pay the Education rate.

The chief objections that have been raised against non-cooperation are, that it is likely to result in disorder which will only serve to put back the hands of the clock of progress; and that it will bring distress to any poor non-cooperators, while many of those who are now at the had of the movement will have nothing to lose.

MR. GANDHI'S VIEW POINT.

To the first Mahatma Gandhi's reply is that the mind of Moslem India only be a possibility if non-cooperation is resorted to, it will be a matter of certainty without its adoption. As to the second objection provision will in the first instance be made for those who cannot support themselves or arrange for help, and no compulsion will be used. The Punjab question has served to strengthen the case for Non-cooperation, and Mahatma Gandhi thinks that the Punjab actrocities have so deeply touched the heart of the whole nation and the Khilafat the Mussalmans of India, th the masses at any rate will be with him in this matter. And with a view to insure non-violence, of which there is a risk. he proposes to emback on the programme gradually and by stages.

As to the stages in the programme, the most important one seems to be the second one namely, withdrawal from government service. This Mahatma Gandhi says must be successful for no government, least of all the Indian Government can subsist if the people refuse to serve it. Now it is clear that for this step to be effective large numbers must withdraw; and there must either be huge organizations to employ them, or vast sums of money to provide even mere subsistence for them.

The third stage namely withdrawal of the police and soldiery, Mahatma Gandhi himself considers to be attended with risk. And the fourth one, the suspension of taxation is, in Mahatma Gandhi's own words "fraught with the greatest danger. It is likely to bring a sensitive class in conflict with the police." These are therefore distant goals, or remote contingencies, and the Khilafat Committee is therefore not likely to embark upon these stages "unless they can do so with the assurance that there will be no violence offered by the people."

CHARACTER OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The point of which I wish to invite consideration is the huge character of the undertaking. It wants a large number of whole time and trained workers to spread true knowledge among the masses about the matters in issue, and to instil thoughts of non-violence in them and to control them in times of excitement; otherwise the results are likely to be disastrous, and what we will gain in self-respect and manliness will be more than lost in the unrest and disorder that might ensue; for if the movement succeeds it is certain to rouse popular feeling and to become a mass movement. Vast sums of money will naturally be required for this propaganda and for the support of non-cooperators till they get employed. In my humble judgment the movement wants a whole time head-quarters staff and it is necessary that the organisation at its back should be on as large a scale as in the case say, of a war. For I submit that a movement affecting twenty-four crores of British subjects must be put on the footing of a great war of non-violent constitutional agitation, if it is not to be allowed to develop into a revolution. As I understand it, before taking the offensive, except under unavoidable circumstances, a general must take stock of his strength and husband his resources; for premature action is likely to be attended with risk and danger. It is to be hoped that this aspect of the matter will receive due consideration

THE DUTY OF INDIANS.

Is India to become another Ireland, a country of disruption and disorder. That is the question which naturally rises in our minds. The problem is indeed difficult, and should therefore be approached with anxious care and calm deliberation. Day by day the leaders of public opinion are having greater and greater responsibilities thrown upon their shoulders. It is our common duty to unite in the thought of betterment of the condition of our country so greatly in need of being raised from its present position of poverty and degradation. If in doing this work we give the upper hand to thoughts of self-aggrandisement or give room to personal jealousies and to petty quarrels of caste or creed and seek to introduce elements of communal differences such for example, as between non-Hyderabadi, and Hyderabadi, then we must remember that we will stand condemned before future generation, and above all before the Maker of Nations, who is watching the destinies of our land.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

For the first time in the history of the Provincial Co-operation Conference, the principle of election has been introduced in the case of delegates attending the next Conference which is to be held in Poona on the 20th and 21st instant. Twenty-three candidates were nominated by the Resource societies in Bombay city with a capital of Rs. 50,000 or less, out of whom the following four were elected:—Messrs. K. A. Keluskar, N. D. Kadam, K. B Kambli, H. L. Kowley J.P.

Messrs. R. R. Samant of Arnala and Mr. A. M. Sanjanwala of Umbargaon were respectively elected by the societies in the Bassein and Dahanu Taluka in and the Thana District.

VACANCY IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTION ON 21ST SEPTEMBER.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary states that a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the recignation of the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, an Additional Member of the said Council who represented the Muhamadan Community in the City of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to call upon the Muhammadan Community of the City of Bombay to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy.

The Gazette adds that the attestation of nomination papers by the Attesting Officer will be on the 8th instant at the office of the Collector of Bombay, at 11 a.m. and the scrutiny of the nomination papers will be at the same place at 11 a.m. on the 13th instant, and that if more duly nominated candidates than one stand for election, the voting for election will take place at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. on the 21st instant.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Jinnah at these roadside receptions to fight the political battle along with her husband. The special has been delayed first by a derailment on the line, then by the inability of the management to persuade the crowds to allow it to run at scheduled timings; but the delegates do not mind the discomfort which in the matter of refreshments has been considerable.

A LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

A most interesting event this morning after the special had left Nagpur, has been the labour demonstration at Rajnandgaon. The mill operatives and all other classes of labourers assembled at the Sinah station to-day and waited patiently for the Congress special. For several hours they welcomed in with offerings of food and milk, huge wicker baskets being placed in each compartment. They gave an address of welcome, simple in its phraseology, pathetic in its reference to the late Lokmanya and very sincere in the expression of their hopes of participating in the national regeneration. Messrs. Bephgte and Ketkur and Mavji's family addressed them. So did Dr. Sathayi and the special steamed off, the Delegates very much pleased with the spontaneous welcome.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SPECIAL.

SCENES ON THE WAY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. D. Chamanlall wires the following impressions of the journey on the Congress Special:—

The Congress Special left Boree Bunder for Calcutta amidst vociferous shouts of "Bande Mataram." The passengers looked like a wedding party every member of which felt himself to be the bridegroom. There were some who looked like young Lochinvars. There were others who had made full preparations to meet adequately the contingency of a garland being suddenly thrown around their expectant necks. Alas! There were not enough garlands to go the round. On the platform there were a few notable figures. There was the tall figure of Mr. Tairsee with his incomparable manner reminiscent of the grand style and grand air of the traditional *grande Homme*. There was the slim and elegant Mr. Pawar who, in spite of his delicate figure, has the heart of a roaring lion. He had only come to see his friends off, but the last we saw of him was a surreptitious dive into a first class compartment and we suspect he was secretly smuggled to the Congress in spite of his protests and lamentations with only the clothes he stood in.

A TEDIOUS WAIT.

We started at the rate of the Marseilles Express, but we ended up after Kalyan worse than a goods train. There was a derailment on the line ahead of us. The delegates, however, remained cheerful. If the venue of the December session of the Congress were to be changed to Calcutta they hoped to reach there in time for that session, if not for this. Their optimism was amazing. At all the numerous halts the delegates assembled on the platform. Suddenly the lynx-eyed figure of Mr. Khare emerges from a compartment, documents in hand. You feel that you are witnessing a miracle. Here is an electric current in human form. Before you can catch him near the engine he is already holding forth to a neck stretched crowd near the van. We do not know what we should do without him. What desolate periods of silence has he not filled up with the marvellous enthusiasm of his speech!

Presently over the turbans of the crowd and the bald head of the orator one spies a red Turkish fez. It is worn by Dr. Sathaye who has become famous with the delegates as the Hon Mr. Beardless Patel. "There is Shaukat Ali," I heard some one in the crowd shout to his comrades and people stood on tiptoe to have a look at the fast receding figure of Mr. Umar Sobani. "Ah! how thin and small he has become": said another in the spontaneous joy of recognition.

TEA AT MANMAD.

We arrive at Manmad and immediately we are surrounded by a shy but eager crowd. They have come to see the leaders. They capture Mr. Khare first and two groups drag him in opposite directions, as each wants to be the first in garlanding Uncle Baptista. Meanwhile the Uncle is surrounded by an admiring crowd. Fully garlanded, the Uncle holds out tenaciously against speech making. The crowd surges up and down the platform and finally discovers Mr. Jinnah, while Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas shyly hides in his compartment in spite of the repeated demands for his presence. The enthusiasm reaches the climax with the serving of strong tea and oaten biscuits. The derailment has made the train late and the arrangements for refreshments have been disturbed, so that the delegates have been practically starved the whole day. Their enthusiasm, however, has proved a good substitute for cutlets. In one compartment at least, the one occupied by the Uncle, there would have been but for the stores of provisions carried by Mr. B. B. Joshi, a food mutiny on a small scale. However, food was forgotten for speeches.

AT BHUSAVAL.

At Bhusaval Mr. Jinnah led off a neat frontal attack on the local residents. He was followed by Mr. Bantista who made a good canvassing speech and Mr. Jayakar gratefully acknowledged the expressions of enthusiasm.

MR. BANERJEA AND CONGRESS.

HIS FAILURE TO "MOVE WITH TIMES"

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 3.

Commenting on Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's reply to Lala Lajput Rai's invitation to the Special Congress the "Daily News" remarks "a candid confession of Mr. Banerjea, who, in his day, was reckoned the extreme of Extremists also illustrates the tragedy of old age. Mr. Banerjea, in spite of his colossal intellect has failed to move with the "Times." He is still strong-minded and independent, otherwise he would not be taking a line of action he does to-day. but if his line of action pursues the course widely different from that of the majority of Indians it is because he has lived beyond his age."

PUBLIC MEETING OF SWEEPERS.

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF IMPRISONED SWEEPERS.

A public meeting of the sweepers of Bombay was held at Kacharpatti, Municipal huts, Tardeo on Wednesday the 1st September 1920 at 9 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Kuka Kalla Boricha.

Mr. Samant Nanje Marwadi in his speech explained the whole situation of the strike, saying in particular that the sweepers refused to come to an understanding even when the Municipal Commissioner and the President of the Corporation tried to bring them to that, only because the sweepers did not know who those men were. The Commissioner and the President or any one of the Corporators never tried to come into closer touch with the sweepers and therefore naturally these sweepers could not recognise them as such when they tried to persuade them during the strike. If the officers came into nearer touch with these poor people and visited these Chawls occasionally many of their grievances would be redressed very soon and there would hardly come any other occasion for such a strike.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were afterwards unanimously passed:—1. The sweepers of Bombay in public meeting assembled beg to offer their hearty thanks to the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal and the President of the Municipal Corporation for the kindness they have shown in considering their grievances and in granting an increase in their wages.

2. This meeting believes that those three of the sweepers, Vala Ala, Mula Kala and Pitha Dosa who have been sentenced to imprisonment are innocent and therefor, it humbly requests the Commissioner and the President of the Corporation that these men may be allowed to take up their services as soon as they are relieved.

3. The meeting begs to offer on behalf of the strikers its humble apology to the residents of Bombay for the trouble and inconvenience they had to suffer on account of the strike. It was with no evil intention of doing any harm to the health of the city that the sweepers had struck, but being helpless for their maintenance they had no other means to get their wages increased.

4. This meeting authorises Mr. Samant Nanji Marwadi to send copies of these resolutions to the proper men and to all the newspapers with the signature of the president.

OUR SOCIAL EVILS.

In the course of an address delivered by him in Gujerati as President of the Gujarat Social Conference, which concluded its sittings at Ahmedabad last Tuesday, Dr. Khandwala said:—

I believe in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. In my opinion it is the foundation of all religions. The Bible says that man is made in the image of God and that the Father and the son are one. The whole mankind forms one single family, God being their Father. The Hindu religion confirms the truth repeating that "I am Brahman." The fabric of society will rest secure only if this truth is substantiated in practice.

The ethical principle that every individual must be given full freedom to make completely manifest all his or her potential powers will readily follow from the above acknowledged fact. A State or a society must afford all convenience for individual development. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the main pillars upon which rests the superstructure of ideal religion, ideal society and ideal State.

SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES.

This principle of ideal society has been completely ignored by our Hindu society. Look at the treatment that we offer the so-called untouchables. We, thereby, decidedly come in the way of their individual perfection. The doors of our public institutions are closed against them and their touch contaminates us. It is highly essential that the Hindu society should extend to them their inalienable rights.

Our society also places artificial barriers between the two sexes. Does that soul that guides and dominates over the activities of a man differs from that of a woman? Then why should she be denied the opportunities of her development? The questions of child marriage and Capital vs. Labour deserve to be considered from this standpoint.

Ideal society can never prohibit widow-remarriage. Those widow that willingly take to religious and benevolent works are most welcome to do so; but those that choose to remarry should be allowed to do so. All our social questions must be considered in a sober and judicious manner and never in way of slavish imitation or dogmatic confirmation. Individual perfection is the characteristic of ideal society.

The President concluded appealing to the audience to do all that they could to solve some of the social problems, reminding them to take an optimistic view of their work.

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ.

GREAT RECEPTION AT DOCKS.

Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, L. M. & S., D.O.M.C., the Chief Medical Officer, Cutch State, who arrived at Bombay yesterday evening by s. s. Neldera, was received by the Cutchi community at the docks.

The following were among those present: Messrs. Fazalbhoy Jumnabhoy Lalji, Husanbhai Jumabhoy Lalji, Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Jivrajbhoy Nensey, Dr. Poonsey H. Mesheri, Madhavlal Maksanji, Premji Vishram, Harakchand Shivji, Keshavji Mulji, Luxmidas Haridas and many others. Dr. Jadavji was garlanded by the present and then drove away at new Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, at the "Maisheri Mansions.

An address will be presented to Dr. Jadavji to-morrow (Sunday) by the Cutchi people and his friends at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when Sheth Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal will preside.

THE LATE DR. L. L. JOSHI.

AN APPRECIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The sad news of Dr. Joshi's death will come as a shock to his numerous friends and acquaintances; for although it was known that he was ailing. no one expected that the end would be so soon. After on illness which lasted nearly two years Dr. Joshi passed away quietly at Nasik on the afternoon of Saturday, 28th August 1920. At the time of his death he was only 39 years of age.

Dr. Joshi was the fourth son of the late Rev. L. M. Joshi of the Church Missionary Society. In the year 1901 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science from the Wilson College, Bombay and on the 15th August 1902 he left India in company with his brother (now Professor S. L. Joshi of the Baroda College) for the United States of America to study Medicine, without practically, a pie in his pocket. He stayed in the United States for five years and a half. The story of his life in America is the story of a poor student's struggle in a foreign land, and is an illustration of the wonderful way in which God works out His purposes through men whose entire trust is in Him. As a poor student, Dr. Joshi had a very hard struggle He had to work and study and the kind of work that he was obliged to put his hand to was not often of a congenial nature. The narrative of these early days contributed by him to an Indian Christian magazine makes very fascinating reading and gives one an idea of the stuff of which Dr. Joshi was made.

VALUABLE RESEARCH WORK.

After graduating as an M.D. from Cornell, Dr. Joshi went over to England and obtained the diploma of D. T. M. of Liverpool.

In 1908 he returned to India and after about a year or so private practice was first appointed a Professor of Physics at the Grant Medical College and later Chemical Analyst to the Muncipality of Bombay. He was on several occasions appointed an examiner at the University. In addition to his usual heavy duties he carried on Research Work, the result of which was a treatise on the "Milk Problem of India." This book is well known and is the standard work on the subject. The value of the researches which he made was recognised and he was appointed a fellow of the Chemical Society of London. Dr. Joshi was a man of varied activities and untiring energy and there is little donbt that if his life had been spared he would have taken a far more active share in the public life of this city than what he was permitted to do.

A LOSS TO THE PROTESTANT COMMUNITY.

The Indian Christian Protestant Community has lost in him one of her most gifted sons. For that community he had high ideals and high aspirations. He was a self-made man and he desired to see the Indian Christian Community a self-made community. As a Secretary of the Indian Christian Association, Bombay, and of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians he did valuable work. Dr. Joshin has scores of Hindoo and Mahomedan friends and he tried his very best to bring these into contact with his fellow Christians and thus in some measure he bridged the gulf between Christians and non-Christians. He was simple in his habits, thrifty in his manner of living, sincere in his affections and of a genial and loveable disposition. He loved his country and fought for the rights of his fellow countrymen according to his opportunities.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Mr. B. N. Anantani of Zanzibar delivered a lecture on "The East African Problem," under the auspices of the above club, on Tuesday, the 31st of August 1920, in the Servants of India Society's Hall. The lecturer began by invoking the memory of the late of Mr. Gokhale who first made the question an object of special study, in 1912-13, when he visited the country and exorted the audience to pay more attention to the question both in the press and on the platform. Mr. Anantani's whole theme was based upon the indigenous right of the Indians, in the industrial sense of the world, of colonising that portion of East Africa which has been talked of so much now-a-days owing to the humiliating conditions imposed upon the resident Indians there by the domineering British interest. He, with the help of unmistable historical evidence, based upon certain philological and similar facts, argued that East Africa from times immemorial has been first colonised, then protected and developed and now almost industrially manned by Indians. Speaking of all the ancient, medieval and the modern times, on the authority of well-known English authors, the lecturer, tried to bring out the fact that not only were the Indians the original settlers of those parts, but also that they were the instruments of introducing and helping the Englishmen, who now with their stringent and almost unhuman municipal laws and other ways of segregation of races, etc., are creating a very strong feeling of discontent.

DEPRESSED CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The lecturer, here, explained in detail the present dispressing condition of the inhabitants there and requested his audience, on behalf of his African brothers, to try their best to get the situation remedied. India, he said, had vested interest in Africa and Indians would be losing the best opportunity, if in their ignorance of the inviting African conditions, they would neglect the exploitation of a country so favourable disposed to them. Ultimately the lecturer said that the result would depend upon the strength of Indian manhood or that of Imperial Statesmanship.

The lecturer dealt at great length with the recen deputation that waited upon the Viceroy and of the probably unsatisfactory outcome of all these things.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the proceedings to an end.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

THE "PRIEST OF LIBERTY."

(CONTRIBUTED.)

To-day meets the Special Congress on the "City of Palaces" to consider the vital questions that are agitating men's minds all over the country. Lala Lajpat Rai, the hero of the Punjab, has been proclaimed President to guide the deliberations of the National Assembly. Quite untinged by party spirit he works midst all and for all. He champions the cause of poor and trodden; and works for the weal of woe-begotten. Students, the silent sufferers, who live in slums, the women working for vote, find a ready friend in the great Lala, who has won greatest laurels by his selfless devotion to the cause of India's freedom.

Early Activities.

But truce to our poor attempts at painting the lily, for the space at our disposab precludes our doing anything like justice to the task. Young Lajpat was educated at the Government College, Lahore. He graduated in Law, and while a bare boy of eighteen, he was a full-fledged lawyer, practising in the Courts of Hissar in the Punjab. He soon established the reputation for sound legal knowledge, and built up a wide clientele. While still in teens he championed the cause of the "Arya Samaj." He carried the banner of the new evangel to distant places, organized lectures, held demonstrations and worked with the real missionary spirit.

Deportation.

He was brought into national prominence into 1907 when he was deported by the Punjab bureaucracy. In that year the whole province was seething with discontent over the Colonisation Bill and the Land Alienation Act Amendment Bill. A strong agitation was launched against the measure, and Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the leading spirits of the movement. He boldly lifted the curtain over the plights of the people and exposed the enormity of the Act! The bureaucracy caught panic. Coercion was at once resorted to. The leaders of the movement were snatched from their hearth and home and incarcerated in a variety of ways. Lala Lajpat Rai was deported so also Lala Ajit Singh. Lala Lalchand Falk was sent to prison, so also Lala Mehta Nanda Kishore. Lala Goverdhandas was locked up, so also many others. Lahore was picketted at several places. European soldiers were posted in streets. European population was removed to Fort. It is said had it not been for Lord (then Mr.) Morley the Punjab would have been placed under Martial Law!

Contribution to Public Service.

His contribution to public service, even before his incarceration, was worthy of the life of any single patriot. He served and toiled in obscurity. He sacrificed his whole fortune in aiding the afflicted poor. In April, 1905, when a great earthquake occurred in the Kangra District, he rushed to the scenes of destruction, organized relief and served many souls. His splendid work in famines was even admitted by the officialdom, never prone to applaud the services of a patriot, and he was invited to give his valuable evidence before the Famine Commission. Abundant are the endeavours he made for the uplift of the "depressed", and plenty are the projects he programmed for the spread of education. He toiled and founded the Anglo-Vedic College. He opened an institution to train youths with patriotic dispositions in politics and economic with a view to send them out as political missionaries. He opened many primary and other schools. His personal donations to educational institutions are supposed to be about a lakh. He founded the "Punjabi", an organ which was later scotched out.

Congress Connection.

Lala Lajpat Rai was associated with the Congress from its early days, and soon became one of its leading lights. He first joined the National Assembly, at Allahabad, in 1888. In 1905 he was elected by the people and sent to England to educate the British public on the grievances of India. Since then he has been one of the honoured leaders of the people lecturing in India and Britain. Even after the Surat split when his life-long friends boycotted the Congress, he remained true to it and continued his championship.

Five Years' Exile.

Patriots are persecuted in this land of ours. so Lala has had his share of misrepresentation and harassment to bear. In November, 1914, Lala Lajpat Rai landed in New York, and at once a ringed fence was drawn round him. For full five years he was kept exiled from home. Two years ago, when the question of his return was discussed in the House of Commons, Sir George Cave made him out to be a subverter of law and order, whose sentiments with regard to the war were said to have been enough to ban him out of India for all time. Though our President expressly repudiated the charge of pro-Germanism, his right of re-entry into India was denied by even the British Cabinet.

At Work in America.

Cut off from friends, short of funds, mid strange surroundings, still undeterred and undismayed, the Lala set to arouse the conscience of the Americans to the just claims of India. He established a Home Rule League and published a magazine called "Young India." By a skilful use of the press and platform he spread the knowledge of Indian affairs far and wide in the "Land of Dollar." By a propaganda, persistent as well as insistent, he interested several senators in Indian affairs, and at last succeeded in getting a debate raised in the Senate of the United States of America.

Home-coming.

Lala Lajpat Rai returned back to India on the 20th of February, 1920, when a warm welcome was given to him by all his countrymen. The patriotic Lala immediately on arrival took up the national work. During the last six months of his stay in the country he has given numerous lectures and penned many articles. He has started an Urdu daily at Lahore called "Bande Mataram", and done quite admirable work in other ways.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER.

HIGH COURT QUASHES SESSIONS JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

Murigeppa vs. Imperator.

(Before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts are briefly these:—The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Ganeshappa on April 16th at Hirehalli, Taluk Haveri. The deceased was a boy of eighteen and lived with his maternal uncle (the complainant) since his father's death two or three years ago. He became intimate, according to the prosecution, with the accused's wife aged about 25 and the accused threatened to beat him. The complainant requested the witnesses Kalvirappa and Rudrappa to warn the deceased. They did so and the deceased promised to cease visiting the accused's wife; but he did not keep his promise. This criminal intimacy was the alleged motive for the murder. On Friday the 16th April, the complainant's buffalo did not return from grazing; so he sent the deceased to make enquiries of Dodya, the who had taken the cattle out to graze. It was then about 7 p.m. The deceased questioned Dodya who told him that the buffalo had strayed. The conversation was heard by the accused who was sitting outside his house close by and he sent his servant the boy Baksha, to tell the deceased that the buffalo was in the waste land outside the village and to take him there. Bakshu and the deceased went there together. On their way they passed the witnesses Gadigeya Fakirappa Mallappa. The accused followed them to the waste land, being met on the way by Fakira Nilapa. The accused reaching the waste land suddenly attacked the deceased with an axe and killed him. Bakshu ran back to the accused's house where the latter on his return threatened to kill him if he gave information. When the deceased failed to return the complainant made enquiries without result and next evening informed the Patil and the villagers that his nephew was missing. Search was made and a skeleton was found on the waste land. The flesh had been eaten by birds and animals. The skeleton was identified by the clothes, etc., which were recognised as the deceased's. The accused's house was searched on the 20th as also those of four other persons. Five clothes and two axes belonging to the accused were attached as being blood-stained, but the chemical analysis showed that only one Dhoti was blood-stained. The medical evidence was that though no opinion could be given as to the cause of death, the absence of the 3rd and 4th cervical vertebrae suggestive violence in the region of the neck. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the assessors, came to the conclusion that the prosecution case was proved and sentenced the accused as stated above.

APPELLANT'S ARGUMENTS.

On behalf of the appellant, it was argued that the evidence as to motive was inconclusive. Two prosecution witnesses no doubt deposed as to criminal intimacy between the deceased and accused's wife, but did not say that accused suspected his wife. The Patel and a panch witness did never hear of the intimacy, and the defence witnesses said that the character of both the deceased and accused's wife was good. Beyond Bakshu's evidence as to the actual murder, there was nothing to incriminate the accused. The Sessions Judge was in error when he said that Bakshu's evidence received corroboration from other evidence. To found the guilt on the evidence of a boy-servant, aged 13, would be very unsafe. The boy did not divulge the information for six days on his own showing, and readily gave the information on the 7th day when he was questioned by a prosecution witnesses. The scene of offence was surrounded by sugarcane fields and it was in evidence that women kept a watch there. If Bakshu's evidence was true, the deceased's cries should have been heard by the watchmen. The obscurity with which the murder was surrounded gave rise to the suspicion that the watchmen themselves might have committed the murder for the sake of the ornaments of the deceased.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments on either side, held that the motive for the murder was not proved and that in the absence of any corroboration in material particulars of Bakshu's evidence, the conviction and sentence could not be sustained. Their Lordships accordingly ordered that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

IS A SON LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS FATHER.

HIGH COURT JUDGE HOLDS IT SO.

Poonjalal Sobhagchand, minor, by his next friend and mother Bai Suntoke.

v/s.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.

(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff minor against the B. B. and C. I. Ry Co., claiming as damages a sum of Rs. one lakh for an alleged wrongful act and neglect on the part of the Rly. Co., whereby the death of the plaintiff's further was caused.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Campbell, appeared for the Railway Company.

Thhe facts are briefly these: The plaintiff's father Sabhagchand left Ahmedabad for Kalol by train leaving Ahmedabad on the night of the 16th May, 1914. During the course of the travelling the servants of the Railway Company forced into Sobhagchan's compartment nearly 20 persons and as the result of overcrowding Sobhagchand was suffocated to death and he died on the way the dead body was removed at Mahsana Station.

The plaintiff stated that the death of his father was caused by the wrongful act, neglect and default on the part of the railway servants for which the Company was liable. The deceased was a merchant of Kalol and earned Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a year and at the time of death he was 44 years of age.

A preliminary point was raised by the defendant as to whether the suit not having been brought within one year of the plaintiff's father's death it was not barred by the Law of Limitation. It was contended that although the son was a minor, his mother was alive and she could have brought a suit within one year as his representative. Counsel relied on 28 Mad. I. L. R.

For the plaintiff it was contended that the wife was not the legal representative of the deceased. But the son was and 7 Bombay High Court Reports was cited as an authority for that proposition.

His Lordship held following 7. Bombay High Court Reports that the son was the the legal representative of his father and he being a minor could take the benefit of Section 6 of the Limitation Act, which allowed a minor to sue after attaining majority. The suit was therefore in time. His Lordship ordered the defendants to pay the costs of the plaintiff for the hearing of the issue.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

372-19—Dik M and Co, Nensein Trading Co v Badrinarayen Gangadhar a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1835-19—Pandia and Co, Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co a firm v Mathuradas Bhawan, Dharamsi and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1320-18—Jehangir and S, Dawoodbhai Nurbhai Tinmaker v M Myers and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1732-19—Shamrao M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W and Co Part heard 21-8-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

2025-20—Tyabji D and Co, Chandulal Dayabhai and anr v Purnanand Sursing Khund L and M.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 471/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodar v Talakchand and anr, Sham M and H. Part heard 24-8-20.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matu J and M

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chhotalal Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1394-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg. G W and Co. Mirzamal Nevatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Trikamdas Khimji a firm, Rust and G.

1971-18—Bhimji and Co, Gumwantrai Suntokeram Mehta and Son v Morarji Kallianji a firm, Jam R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1338-19—M B Chothia, Shavakshaw Jamshedji Daruwalla v Maneckshaw Pestonji Nanavati, Matubhai, J and M, Part heard.

1925-20—Mulla and M, J A Grant and Co a firm v The Cotton Contracts Board and anr, Craigie B and C, Tyabji D and Co.

1361-19—Mulji and Th, Mahasukhram Purshotam Jani v Pirojbai widow and anr, Matu J and M.

1292-19—Shroff and V, Lakhmia Zalla and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Ard H D and Co.

1250-19—M V Gokhale, Sonabai alias Ruiher v Bhaichand Maganlal Mehta, Moti and D.

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudev Narayen Zaoba, Little and Co. G W and Co.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathand Nana Saheb Jagle v Ramvallabh Shivdayal Toshniwal, Malvi M R & Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm.

1223-19—Matu J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Chamanlal Chaturbhuj Dastur and Co, Miscellaneous.

337-19—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhamchand Jiva and Co a firm v P C Govindan Purnanand Club.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Mer K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

HAMBER BOARD FOR THE SATURDAY 4TH OF SEPTEMBER 1920,

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1532-20—Bhai K and Gir, Maganlal Mulji v Motilal Kasturchand.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOALS (IN CHAMBER.)

SUMMONS IN COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2263-20—Motichand and D, Hemchand Motichand v Tulsidas Tejpal a firm, Jam R and D, 27-8-20.

MISCELLANCE SUMMONS.

In Re Sub-J's Ct Ahmedkhan Insolvency No 26-20—Purnanand and Club, In Re Jeshanghbhai Chunilal a firm Insolvents, Mehta L and Co, N C Dalal, For direction.

1883-19—Purnanand and Club, J M Manilal & Co a firm v Kikabhai Popatlal a firm Merwanji K and Co, Amin and D, 30-3-20.

In Re Indian Co's Act IX of 1899 In Re Award dated 10-5-20—Mehta L and Co, Shivji Poonja Kothare a firm v Poonjabhai Jasraj and Co a firm, Amarchand & M, 10-6-20.

1912-20—Surajmal and Co, Chhaganlal Chunilal a firm v Chandaji Khemaji and ors, 10-8-20.

2179-20—Bhai K and Gir, Jamnadas V Vora v Captain P Bowett and anr, Craigie B and Co, J O 19-8-20.

3086-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damoder Narseydas v Tulsidas Narayendas a firm Jam R and D, 27-8-20.

654-20—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kallianmull Tribukchand v Rampratap Mahadeo a firm, F P Pavri, 20-8-20.

1919-18—Edg G W and Co, N Gheewalla v Manilal Bhagubhai Mehta, Captain and V, 30-8-20.

2017-19—Bhai K and G, Kantilal Hiralal a rfim v Tricumlal Mulchand a firm, Mer K and Co, 30-8-20.

571-19—Captain and V, Tha Nursey and Co a firm v Siwaram Radhakisson a firm, Khandwalla and Co, 30-8-20.

1898-19—G B Pandya, Ramkissondas Babulal a firm v Panjabi Nanakchand Ishwarsinhg a firm, Madh K and Ch, 1-9-20.

O S 1952-20—N C Dalal, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy and ors, 30-7-20.

LIST B. COUNSEL.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Daphtary F and D, In Re Kantilal Maganlal a minor v Prabhavatibai widow and anr petitioners, Shamrao M and H. Notice.

In Re G and Wards Act VIII of 1890—Daphtary F and D, In Re Suwaram Kumar and anr minors v Prabhavatibai widow petitioners, Shamrao M & H, Notice.

2139-20—Sabnis and G, Dhanji Kallianji and anr v Pandharinath D Dhuma, Smetham B and Co, J O 14-8-20.

1300-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nersi and Co a firm v Velji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co, 26-8-20.

72-20—Pandia and Co, Chhotalal Navalchand v Chimanlal and Co a firm, Mulji & Tha, 31-8-20.

1809-20—Crawford B and Co, Shantaram and Co a firm v Dattatrya Damodhar Joshi, Manilal and Kher, 31-8-20.

In Re Indian Arb Act and Suit No 2292-20—Amin and D, Jetha Devji and Co a firm v Samalbhai Nathubhai a firm, Payne and Co 31-8-20.

1389-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Abdul Hussein Moolla Kalianji, Dastur and Co, 2-9-20.

839-19—N C Dalal, Bruel and Co a firm v Gordhandas Amulakh anpd ors, Captain and V, 31-8-20.

998-20—Jeh G and B, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim a firm v The South Indian Railway Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co, Little and Co, 23-8-20.

677-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gordhandas Radakissondas v Sobraj Bhana Molave, Unwala P and P, J O 30-3-20.

SHORT CAUSES RENT SUITS.

1110-20—Mulla and M, Chapsey Oomersey and Sons v Keshavji Damji a firm, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard.

2063-20—G B Pandya, Uttamchand Hirji a firm v Manilal Hathilal a firm, Daph F and D, Part heard 3-9-20.

LONG CAUSES.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodherdas v Jamsetji Hormusji Patel and ors, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

1219-20—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Abdul Chayam v Hussanally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dhuramsy v Joosab Peerbhoy Hussain. J

935-18—Dubash and Co, Jooranmal Punamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand a firm and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Pathena v Ikegansi and Ohte a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1431-19—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Gamjvalla v Ianmejaya Chabildas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1551-19—Merwanji K and Co, Mapekji Dadabhai Bhathena v Garlick and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1628-19—Dikshit M and Co, Chandulal Dalsukhram v Vithaldas Tribhuwandas, Amarchand and Mang.

1642-19—Dikshit M and Co, Dhanibai widow v Vanichand Surajmal, Mantri and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Allibhai, M B Chothia.

302-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Sha Vadilal Purshotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1540-18—Mana H M and Co, J Moni and Co a firm v Popatlal P Kandolia, Matubhai J and M.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Bishwishwardas Shaiksaria v Tarachand Lalchand, Moti and D.

877-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The western disturbance has again given rain in the extreme north with low temperature in Kashmir that may temporarily be prejudicial to rainfall in the Punjab, Bombay monsoon is generally weak. Rainfall has nearly been general in Lower Burma and local in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, North-West Frontier Provinces, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad. Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy six inches: Moulmein five; Barisal two; Narayangunj, Mymensingh one and a half; Parachinar a quarter, Gulbarga a half; Negapatam one and a half, Salem three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma.

SURAT SARVAJANIK COLLEGE.

OPENED BY SIR G. LLOYD.

HIS ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

"MAKE SACRIFICES: RISE ABOVE DIFFICULTIES."

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 2.

Thursday the 2nd September will mark an important epoch in the educational history of Surat, inasmuch as it witnessed the formal opening of the Sarvajanik College Building—to be hereafter named the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College, after the generous donor—by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The Sarvajanik Educational Society which manages the College may well be congratulated on this achievement in so small a period of their existence. It was a representative gathering attended by the elite of all communities in Surat. Among the visitors who had specially come down from Bombay to attend the function were Mr. Maganlal Thakordas and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd arrived by a special train from Bombay at 4-45 p.m. and was received by the Commissioner N. D. and the Collector of Surat. After his Excellency was presented to the President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman of the Society, some of the leading citizens of Surat, and the professorial staff, Mr. Malvi, the President of the Society delivered his address requesting his Excellency to declare the Building open.

MR. MALVI'S SPEECH.

In the course of his remarks he referred to the increased cost of the building and said: "Both the price of land and the cost of construction have swelled up to an enormous extent, and our actuals have come nearly to 300 per cent. of our estimates." In 1916 when the Society first took up the project of an Arts College in Surat, the estimate expenditure was about a lakh and a half. In 1918 when the work of preparing plans and estimate was taken up in earnest, it was found that not less than three lakhs of rupees would be required. But in June 1920 when the main building was almost finished, the Society found that the expenditure would come to over four lakhs and a half.

Mr. Malvi traced the history of the College, and then acknowledged the Society's great indebtedness to the Prince and people for the liberal response they gave to the Society's appeal for funds. Among the principal contributors were H. H. the Maharaja of Gaekwar who donated Rs. 30,000 for a professorship Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. who paid an equal amount. Sheth Narandas Purshotamdas Rs. 25,000 and Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Malvi, Mrs. Nemtoolabai, Mrs. Nanigaorri Atmaram, the late Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Saraiya and Trustees of the late Rao Bahadur Parbhudas Charities who contributed Rs. 15,000 each. Continuing Mr. Malvi added that looking to the needs and requirements of the College about five lakhs of Rupees will be required for the Endowment fund and he hoped that his further appeal will meet with the same ready and generous response as before. Lastly he expressed the Society's gratefulness to Mr. Maganlal Thakordas Balmukandas of the firm of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. for his timely offer of the handsome donation of Rs. 2 lakhs for the College.

H. E. SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd in declaring the building open, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, my first duty is to wish the people of Surat and the Sarvajanik Education Society good luck and prosperity. When I see round me generous patriots like Mr. Maganlal and others, I feel you cannot be in any great need of help from Government. Mr. Maganlal's is an extraordinary example of generosity, and I am sure the citizens of Surat and the Presidency will liberally respond to your appeal for funds. All the same, I realise that you are contending against difficulties, and I may assure you that my Government, which is considering your application for Building grants will give you a sympathetic response" (applause).

Sir George Lloyd then took a brief review of the early history of Surat in the course of which he said "you have an interesting history of our own. Surat was a pioneer in commercial enterprize. Its early history is fascinating and the interest in its history has never waned." Proceeding further, he referred to the flourishing condition of Surat in the time of Akbar. It successfully faced the invasions of Shivaji. Then followed a period of enterprize when the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English all traded there. Its manufacture of cotton, silks, carpets, and embroidery, and its wood work made Surat the famous town it was in the 18th century. Its further development also showed that Surat is determined to be in the van of progress as before.

"MAKE SACRIFICES: RISE ABOVE DIFFICULTIES."

Advising the students, his Excellency said: "this is an age of expansion and we see expansion on all our sides. Make sacrifices and rise above all difficulties. We, Englishmen, have awakened that consciousness amongst you, by our culture. Do not forget, above all that Britain and India must march on together and then India shall be a self-governing dominion within the Empire. It is not by Non-Cooperation, but by cooperation that this goal can be reached, keep your loyalty, balance, judgment, patriotism, alive and you will soon form a part of the Empire we love" (applause).

Principal Dastur proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency said that he was one of those young Governors who have identified themselves with educational movements by their sustained interest. Mr. Chunilal Gandhi seconded the proposal.

This brought the formal proceedings to a close. H. E. was then taken over to the whole Building. The College building is a magnificent one storied structure, having eight rooms on the groundfloor, with a big hall in the centre, with two big halls on the two sides of the building. The first floor has got about six big rooms for the intermediate, and B. A. classes, and for the Principal and the Professor.

His Excellency, before departure, expressed his great satisfaction at the work of the Society.

MR. M. T. MODY.

A PATRON OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Maganlal Thakoredas Balmukandas Modi who has given the handsome donation for the College is a Dasa Disawal Bania by caste and a native of Surat. He was born on the 9th February 1852. He is the eldest son of Seth Thakordas, who was a well-known and respectable Cotton merchant. He received his school education in one of the Vernacular schools and the Government High School in Surat. He took the Degree of L.C.E. in 1880. In 1883 he severed his connection with an Engineering life in which he was employed and joined the mercantile line. He worked first as Agent of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., the well-known Bombay firm of Cotton and Seed merchants, and obtained technical experience of, and insight into, the business by managing the branches in N. W. Provinces and Gujerat. In 1886 he became a partner of the firm. Mr. Maganlal managed in Bombay the Seed Branch (recently closed) as well as the Cotton Branch with his business acumen and foresight, and is still an active partner in the firm. In 1900 Mr. Maganlal established in Bombay the now famous Type Foundry styled the "Gujarati Type Foundry" in partnership with his friend the late Mr. Itcharam Surajram Desai.

Mr. Maganlal has been proferring personally and privately help, according to his means, to deserving poor families and to students in schools and colleges. Last year he paid Rs. 3,000 to the Surat Mahila Vidyalaya an institution opened in 1916 for imparting education on special lines to girls and elderly females in the central part of the City of Surat. His recent donation of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Sarvajanik Education Society had the chief aim of having the Surat Arts Colege raised to the First Grade to enable students of Gujarat and Kathiawar, and particularly of Surat, to receive higher education in Arts which most of them are being deterred from doing on account of heavy expense and other difficulties elsewhere.

AUSPICIOUS "S"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Simla had a strange fascination for "S"! And this is most noticeable in the appointment of Indian Members to its Executive Council. Mark the initial letter, please!

(1) We had the first Indian member in Lord (then Sir) Sinha.

(2) Sir Alli Imam was the second.

(3) Sir Sankaran Nair the third, but the strongest and staunchest of all.

(4) Recently we had the Hon. Mr. Shafi in place of Sir Sankaran Nair.

(5) Mr. Shafi is followed by Mr. Sarma of Madras.

(6) And now we hear of the appointment of Dr. Sapru in place of Sir George Lowndes, the Champion of Bureaucracy.

All these names signify the charm which Simla has for "S", whether their bearers be the votaries or critics of the Simla shrine.

Anyhow, this much is clear, that the claims of the following are evidently neglected:—

(1) Till new, our Indian members are selected from Bengal, Bihar, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces; and once again Madras is given preference. It is significant, that a progressive Province like Bombay is so quietly left out! And it may be urged, that in future, the claims of Bombay be not so lightly passed over.

(2) Then the next omission in the appointments is clearly visible in the case of Nationalists.

They are systematically kept out. That shows the tendency and the temper of the bureaucracy, which it is our duty to rectify by all constitutional agitation.

(3) The third omission is that of the Parsis. They have not been appointed on the Executive Councils of the Viceroy nor of the Governors, nor on the Council of the Secretary of State, during the last ten years, since the promulgation of the Morley Minto Reforms!

Simla, then seems to bear some prejudice against Bombay, the Nationalists and the Parsis. There were rumours of Mr. J. E. Dinshaw being appointed as a member of the local Executive Council. There has been a frequent mention of Mr. A. J. Billimoria as the possible successor of the present Finance Member. And years ago, Sir Manocherjee was talked of as a probable successor of Mr. Belgrami at the India office.

We live in these days of lip sympathy and high sounding hopes and the sooner we know the truth, the better for all concerned.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Aug. 20.

Five judges of the Calcutta High Court, viz., Justices Greaves, Fletcher, Turner, Newbould and Ghose left Calcutta on Thursday night by Bombay Mail en route to England.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Except that it was the opening day, everything else was last with it—last in session, last in kind, last in abode and last also, I believe, in quality as well as quantity. Never after this will the Legislative Assembly sit at the Viceregal Lodge in a corner of Simla, because the plot of land just behind the Secretariat buildings will at no distant date be turned into a magnificent building capable enough to accommodate both the lower and the upper house of Parliament in spite of the grave and significant warnings of Mr. Chand and others at the last Delhi session. It would be interesting to know in this connection what the new Revenue Member who was the author of that much heated controversy in March last has to say on the hurry with which ten lakhs of Indian tax-payers' money are being thrown away for the erection of a building which a communique naively admitted would eventually have to house the extension of the Secretariat.

Whatever the future might be, the present but "dying legislature" commenced its first of the last sittings on Friday last with an agenda paper which seemed to scare away some of the European visitors who had evidently come to delight their ears with the music of the Viceroy's speech. I had attended many meetings of the Viceroy's Council but never did I feel the necessity of having to stealthily get possession of the agenda papers of an inattentive brother, because only very few copies had been distributed to us—thanks to an Indian bureaucrat's mishandling of the strike in the Government Press at the most psychological moment!

The hon'ble members turned up one by one and were hobnobbing with one another in a spirit of cordiality grown stronger by a five months' separation; and as I looked at these legislators the thought naturally struck me that in about a month's time the boon of Mon'agu-Chelmsford would have deprived them of the prefix of the "Hon'ble"—but not of course in pursuance of the Non-Co-operation movement! Mr. Khaparde appeared as usual in his patent loosely-tied turban and was talking to Mr. Chanda who looked like a Liliputian before him. To the Gallant Knight of Tiwana who had seen the British Parliament itself at one of its most strenuous sessions, the sight of such ordinary mortals like Messrs. Chanda or Khaparde or Sastri or even Sundar Singh Majithia was all worm and gallwood, and so he preferred to move in the official circles where he was warmly welcomed on his safe return a patriotic and self-imposed mission. Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari in his simple dress and pith turban looked studiedly calm and quiet although surrounded by a number of his friends who seemed to shower their kindness upon him. Majestically and like Lord Budha, entered Mr. Sastri and was not in the least attracted by the surrounding scenes of confabulation as he went along direct to his seat of meditation. There he sat unconcerned until his eastwhile non-official colleague who used to sit on his left came slowly along in the Rankin's dress to fill the chair vacated by Sir Claude Hill on the cross bench. They exchanged smiles but from different sides or was it also from a different angle of vision?—and there was an air of restlessness and chirping among some of the lady members who began to repeat the name of the new Revenue Member as if it were a mantra.

"The Hon. Members will kindly take their seats; His Excellency is ready"—said the Hon. Mr. Muddiman from near the President's chair and the mummery of words at once ceased, the members at once repairing to their seats. "His Excellency" cried the A.D.C. and in jumped the King's Representative who took his seat after bow to the right and a bow to the left. He looked taller than at the Delhi session and whatever his Indian subjects might have supposed to the contrary, he was better in health and spirits. Fifteen new faces—by new I mean new to the Council—presented themselves before the Throne and swore their loyalty as if any such allegiance was needed from them, though the rule required it, for enjoying a title the life of which would virtually become extinct the moment the Viceroy bids forewell about the end of September. Dr. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Tata were objects of admiration from many in the gallery, the former perhaps for his literary attainments and the other for his industrial success. Most of the non-official members were conspicuous by their absence and whatever might have been the predispositions of my friends one fact seemed to be clear with them, that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea must have been most sorrowful in not having had the privilege of echoing the sentiments of his bureaucratic friends on the Viceroy's speech. The "white Pandit" of Prayag was not seen although many Indian visitors peeped down even at the risk of their lives to catch a glimpse of their revered leader. Nor could they find next to his seat the leader of the Allahabad Bar who would elbow out the present Law Member in December next. Mr. Sachindananda Sinha's place was also vacant and a friend of mine reminded me of the consequent absence of "lighter vein" which used to emanate from him enlivening the proceedings of the Council. And what a pity—the pot-bellied and double-chinned Knight Maharashtra who was the mover of one million pounds resolution was also not present, or did my eyes fail me?

Despite all this unrepresentative character of the Assembly the Viceroy rose to address the members. He is very bold in utterance and clear in voice, but seriously lacks in foresight and statesmanship

(Continued on next page.)

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THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page)

equalled only by his over-winning confidence and want of "charity." But it must be confessed that his present performance was less undignified and less unsympathetic than most of his previous ones, and when I went on hearing the long rigmarole and "platitudes," I felt very sorry for so much waste of his precious lungs especially almost before the termination of his Viceroyalty. From the gallery a cynical laugh greeted his reference to the postponement of the Prince's visit and, what more, a middle-aged Mahomedan sitting in a corner was heard to say, "Thanks to Mr. Gandhi." I was very anxious to make acquaintance with that gentleman in order to understand the logic of his observation, but he made himself scarce after a few minutes—perhaps on hearing the Viceroy's outburst on "the most foolish of all foolish schemes" as he characterised the non-co-operation movement. All the same that gentleman's remark was ringing in my ears, and I put it down so that he that hath eyes to see, left him see.

It was a well-deserved tribute that was paid to Mr. Sarma and Dr. Sapru, but when the Viceroy wanted the new Revenue Member to display in constructive statesmanship the diligence and industry which he used to exhibit in his criticisms of Government, the Council rocked with laughter. Mr. Sarma also heartily joining in it. "Let by-gones be by-gones and let us turn a new leaf"—was the keynote of the Viceroy's address on the Punjab question, but when he pinned his faith in the Moderates for checking the progress of the "most foolish scheme," the officials burst in applause. Mr. Sarma apparently finding his position uncomfortable, and some of the non-official members looked to one another. What could Mr. Khaparde do but look towards Mr. Chanda for some measure of relief. Into the dry details of the rest of His Excellency's utterance I do not propose to enter except to point out that the one inference of some visitors as well as of myself that the voice was the voice of Lord Chelmsford but the hands were the hands of Vincent. Holland and the rest of the worthy gang.

Interpellations were then answered, most of which were unimportant. Some sensation was however created by Mr. Khaparde who took the new Revenue Member by surprise through a supplementary question on the slaughter of cows in Saugor and Mr. Sarma in spite of all his powers of cross-examination and ready reply which he showed in the Postal Committee extorting the admiration of his colleagues there, stood petrified for nearly a minute and could only wriggle out of the impasse by asking for the usual "notice" in a misplaced language which came out screaming, as it were, for mercy. Looking at the two questions of a most unimportant character put by the editor of the "Servant of India" who recently posed himself as the "conscience-keeper" of the head of the Government of India, a mischievous Bengalee youth remarked, "Damn this chap. Why should he not ask how much of money was sent by the Viceroy to the authorities in the Punjab for the relief of the distressed people, and if so, whose money it was." I was in a mood to tell him something straight but my work was more important!

The legislative bill of fare for the day was no doubt long enough to drive away many from among the gallery but for the indecent hurry with which it was rushed through all the bills being referred to select committees on the constitution of which what is called "the ex reme elemen" was scarce. Most important of these was the Malpractices Bill in initiating the second reading of which Sir William Vincent was not in his usual element. In the debate that ensued Dr. Sarbadhikari was easily the best of the speakers. His confession of the "ignorance of the temper of the House and of its ways" was perhaps only justified by the fact of his having gone out of the way by a reference to the feelings of disappointment felt universally over the postponement of the Prince's visit. But the Viceroy called him to order which only brought in its train a repetition of his own sentiments in the opening speech on the subject from a moderate non-official who is noted for the breadth of his views. On the whole, it was an excellent maiden speech of the learned doctor of Calcutta delivered most unfalteringly, although the effect of it would have been better if expressed in a higher key of his voice. The Home Member's reply was brief and punctuated with flashes of humour, and in the result the motion was carried, and Council adjourned.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS IN MEETINGS OF 8th AND 9th

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The next meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council would be held on the 8th and 9th September when heavy legislative business would be undertaken. The Home Member and Education Member would lay on the table statements, the former showing the number of cases in which the findings etc., were recorded by the summary courts in the Punjab disturbances, and the latter showing money spent by local Governments and Administrations in connection with the influenza epidemic during 1918-19. Reports of the Slect Committees on the Auxiliary Force Bill and the Indian Territorial Force Bill would be presented. Two bills further to amend the Indian Companies' Act 1913 and the Presidency Banks Act 1876 would be introduced.

The following 9 bills would be pased:—A Bill to authorise Taking of Measurements and photographs of Convicts. Passports Bill, Basel Mission Trading Company Bill, Indian Coinage Act 1906 Amendment Bill, Indian Army Act 1911 Amendment Bill, Devolution Bill, Malpractices Bill, Malpractices Bill, Imperial Bank of India Bill, and Aligarh University Bill.

It is understood that the Imperial Council meetings on 14th and 15th September would be devoted to the discussion of non-official resolutions.

BOMBAY'S ROADS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The disgraceful condition of our roads is very discreditable to the Municipal Administration. I wonder why the Municipality cannot do their duty as efficiently as the Tramway Company. It is obligatory upon the Tramway Company to keep the central portion between the tram lines in good repair. Under this obligation they do their best. Compare the central track with the adjacent parts on both sides in any road where the tram runs and you will observe a marked difference in the condition of the roads. The central part is so good that all carriages and even the bullock carts avoid the sides and take to the centre. Some parts of the road are wavy. In other parts there are holes. I am told that if any injury were actually done to any person or carriage by the holes the Municipality would be liable in damages. If the officials would only fill up the holes with metal and some concrete all the roads, where tram lines are laid, could be repaired in a week and kept in as passable a condition as the central portions are kept. The inefficiency of the Municipal Administration is exposed by the comparative excellence of the portion of the roads which the Tramway Company has to keep in repair. I suppose the Municipal Officials are vigilant and make others do their duty, but are negligent so far as their own obligations are concerned. Surely this ought not to be so. I think the Commissioner ought to haul some of the Inspectors over the coals or the Corporation ought to come down on the Commissioner.—Yours, etc.

X.

Bombay.

The output of the Burma Finance and Mining Company's Tavoy mines for August was 216 tons, between 50 and 60 tons of which was tin.

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Over 320 viss of opium consigned from the Shan States was seized at Rangoon Goods Yard on Wednesday evening. No arrests have so far been made.

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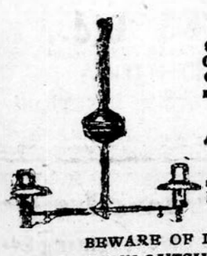

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RESIGNATION OF TITLES.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Madras Government has issued the following press communipué:—A statement has appeared in some Madras newspapers to the effect that Moulvi Shah Zahid Husain Sahib Mekhari Quadari, Shams-ul-Ulama, has written to the Chief Secretary to Government tendering his resignation of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama and returning his sanad, pension certificate, and badge as a protest against the Peace terms imposed on Turkey. No letter to that effect has been received, but the Chief Secretary has, however, received from the gentlemen named the following letter:—

"Sir, the resignation of my title of Shams-ul-Ulama was not tendered by me of my own free will and accord. Two persons came and asked me to resign my title and showed me a notice which said that those who retained the title of Shams-ul-Ulama would not be allowed burial in the Mahomedan burial ground. Out of fear thus created, but not of my free will, did I surrender the title. I hope Government will be pleased not to accept my resignation but allow me to retain my title and will also return to me my badge which the aforesaid two persons obtained from me by false pretences

(Signed) Zahid Husain, Shams-ul-Ulama."

A further instance of illegitimate means adopted to force title-holders to resign their titles is contained in the following communication, received, anonymously, on a post-card, by a title-holder in a mofussil district:—"You are a respectable resident of the place. Instead of advising all Mussalmans to join the Khilafat Committee you are silent over the matter. Eight days' time is granted. You must renounce your title, and then hold public meeting. If you don't do so, you will get into trouble. If you want to proclaim yourself as a Mahomedan you must renounce your title. President, Khilafat Commitee."

The Madras Government have information of various other instances in which pressure has been put upon title holders who are unwilling to relinquish their titles and consider that the public should be made acquainted with the manner in which these so-called resignations are brought about.

SIR B. C. MITTER AND THE "STATESMAN."

The "Tribune" writes:—We learn from a Calcutta contemporary that Sir B. C. Mitter, late Advocate-General of Bengal, has discontinued subscribing to the "Statesman" and has directed his office not to send any advertisement for publication in that newspaper. Sir B. C. Mitter is one of those moderate politicians whose political views differed widely and in some respects radically from those of the late Mr. Tilak Yet such is the strength of the national feeling in this matter that he has had no hesitation, out of deference to it, in taking this eminently patriotic step. Whatever may be the actual outcome of the movement, this is one of the signs of the times which neither the journal concerned nor others of its way of thinking can safely ignore. We are reminded, in this connection, of what Sir B. C. Mitter's illustrious father, the late Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, who as our readers will remember, was the first Indian to officiate as Chief Justice of an Indian High Court, did on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill discussion. In those days the "Statesman" was not the rabid paper that it now is and the opposition to the Bill was led, among others by the "Englishman" of Calcutta. On account of its virulent writings Sir Romesh Chandra, we learn from the same journal boycotted the "Englishman" as his son has now boycotted the "Statesman."

RENT ACT AND THE MUNICIPALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 31-8-20 under the above heading "House owner" has depicted graphically how owners of houses are placed between Scilla and Charybdis by the proceedings of the Rent Controller on the one hand trying to reduce the Rents and the Municipal Assessor and his staff trying to increase it. I will quote a specific instance: I am a landlord occupying my own premises for all these years, and yet the assessment is increased twice as much more than 2 years ago. The reason assigned is that the value of properties has gone up.

2. Is this consistent with the rent Act? Where is the time to run after the Assessor and Controller. If both the functions are assigned to one person, he will perhaps be able to see more clearly the inconsistency and the absurdity of increasing valuations when it is the good intention of Government to reduce the present abnormal conditions to normal ones:

3. Is the Municipality justified in increasing valuations on the face of the Rent Act?—Yours, etc.

A LANDLORD.

Bombay, September 2.

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When you have eaten too much or too fast, when you feel so full and distended that it's hard breathe, and your heart pounds because of the pressure against it, just take two or three little tablets of *Bisurated* Magnesia with a sip of hot water. You will get relief at once, **and the trouble will entirely disappear** in a few minutes. What else could give such quick relief from indigestion, gastritis, and dyspepsia caused by the presence of an excess acid in the stomach? Now, when *Bisurated* Magnesia comes into contact with acid, whether in the stomach or elsewhere, there is only one thing that can possibly happen—the acid is neutralised, nullified, counteracted. The component elements of *Bisurated* Magnesia are as violently opposed to acid as are light to dark, heat to cold, death to life. And that is why you obtain relief, and that is also a very potent reason why, if you are suffering from ailments arising from acidity, you should obtain a package of *Bisurated* Tablets from your nearest chemist to-day. Then you can eat a hearty meal composed of foods which previously have disagreed with you in the full knowledge that your sour-stomach troubles are over, and you will soon be able to say to your friends, "You can eat what you like if you take *Bisurated* Magnesia."

Bisurated Magnesia is one best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in powder form.

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Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.

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Pear's Soap 3 Tabt's Box	1-2--0
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Zenobia Perfumes All Assortment & Sizes.

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Gueralin's High class Powders, Soaps, Brillientines Etc.

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Bombay Chronicle, 31-8-20

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(5) The National Bank of India, Ltd., Madras.
(6) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.
(7) The State Huzur or any District or Taluk Treasury in the Mysore State.

For full details of terms of the Loan, please see Notification No. Fl. 8596—G. F. 289-10-2, dated 29th June 1920, copies of which are obtainable at all Treasries in the State and the Banks referred to above.

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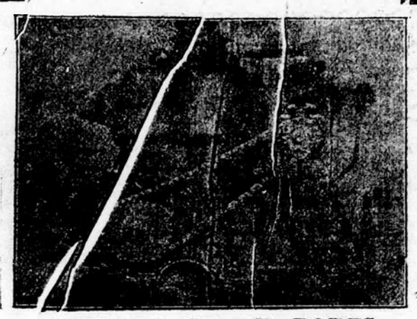

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SURAT NOTES.

SURAT INDUSTRIAL BANK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 29.

The Mahomedans here, are very particular for getting the proposed plot of ground at Kelapith for the erection of a mosque. They therefore called another meeting of all the Mahomedans, on Monday last, to consider what steps should be taken to get the plot. Nawabzada Nasrullakhan who presided said that after that day's meeting was announced, he had received assurance from various Hindus that they would write to the Municipality that the Hindus would have no objection to the Municipality's granting the plot to the Mahomedans, with a view to respect the feelings of their Mahomedan brethren. He therefore proposed that the consideration of the question be postponed, and that a Committee of the leading Mahomedans be appointed to take the necessary steps in the matter, in future. The proposition was agreed to by all. It was further resolved that though the Islam religion does not prohibit the slaughter of cows, this meeing advises all the Mahomedans not to sacrifice cows and thus to respect the religious sentimens of their Hindu Brethren.

The Bakri-Id Holiday passed off very quietly on Wednesday last. Strong efforts were made both by Hindus as well as some Mahomedans to see that no cows were sacrificed on that day. Mr. Ispahani is reported to have specially come here from Bombay, with a view to request his Mahomedan friends in Surat and Rander, not to slaughter cows. As a result of this, the number of cows slaughtered on the day was much smaller than usual.

* * * * *

The Collector, Mr. Kabraji, performed the opening ceremony of the "Surat Industrial Bank" on Friday last. Mr. Kabraji in declaring the Bank open advised the people to cooperate and thus to make the concern a great success.

* * * * *

The Primary School Teachers are growing impatient as nothing substantial has yet been done to satisfy their demands. It is reported that teachers in the different districts of Gujerat have given an ultimatum to their authorities that in case their reasonable request is not granted by a certain date they will be most unwillingly compelled to cease performing their duties towards the authorities.

* * * * *

One of the local weeklies publishes reports of the resolutions of non-cooperation adopted by the Citizens of Amalsar, Broach and Nadiad, at public meetings held during the last week. The Amalsar citizens further resolved not to give their votes to candidates who sought election for the reformed Councils. Some of the candidates, have [illegible]

THE "MORNING POGROM."

DYER-HARDS' NOM-DE-PLUMES.

The subscription fund which has been opened by the "Morning Post" as a tribute of thanks to General Dyer for his noble services rendered to the British Empire at Amritsar continues to mount unabashed. It has now reached over £14,000. Some of the subscribers boldly accompany their donations with full name, title, and address complete. Others hide the light of their generosity under entertaining bushels of annoymity. There is of course) "An Old Anglo-Indian" (one searches in vain for Indo-Englishmen). There is "A Lover of Justice." (Yes, love is blind.) There is "One of the 'New Poor who remembers, with bitter regret, the days when the terms 'British' Government' meant Honour and Justice." (Never mind! Cheer up It doesn't mean that any longer! There is "Niece of Sir G. L. Molesworth." (That gets in the title.) Other nice ideas are: "One who has never yet understood Chapter XIII, Manual of Military Law," "One who sees England being sold like a bean in the market," "Send him to Ireland," and—"Pogrom." A good idea, that. Why not change the name? The "Morning Pogrom."

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT AT MYSORE

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Mysore, a Mass Meeting of th Mahomedans was held in the premises of th Muslim Club on the 25th August. Mr Mahomed Sait was in the Chair. Th following resolutions were passed:—

The Hindu Brethren of India have wholehearterly shared the feelings of the Mahomedan Community with reference to th Khilafat movement and have identifie themselves with the Mahomedans in seeking redress, it should be resolved that the Mahomedans out of deference to the feelings their Hindu breathren should substitute sheep and goats for cows, henceforth in the Bakri-Id.

It was further moved that a band of voluuteers be organised to collect subscriptio non the Id Day at Idga and in several mosques in the City after the prayer in support of the Khilafat movement.

BULSAR NEWS.

MOVEMENT FOR TILAK HIGH SCHOOL BOMBAY'S ROADS.

BULSAR, Aug. 26.

At a condolence meeting held at Bulsar it was resolved to commemorate the name of the departed leader Lok. Tilak by opening a New High School and a town hall to be attached to it. Mr. D. R. Desai, has made a beginning by subscribing Rs. 1,000. Some Rs. 12,000 have also been promised.

* * * * *

Young Men's Union has started a Free Public Library and [illegible] intends to start a

For Gents' Attire.,

LOUNGE SUITS, of Navy Blue or Brown Serge, Fine Quality Rs. 84 complete.

SPORTS COATS, of all-Wool, Durable Tweeds ½ lined. Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 each.

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FLANNEL TROUSERS, White or Grey, very smart cut, Rs. 25-8 each.

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WOVEN COTTON UNDERWEAR, Tropical weight and excellent Texture.
Vest from Rs. 1-5; Drawers from Rs. 2-15; Pants from Rs. 3-9.

DURABLE HOSERY, in Wool, pure Cotton and Silk, a large range of qualities to choose from.

PYJAMA SUITS, of Striped Cotton Rs. 9 for suit of light Weight white Silk Rs. 27.

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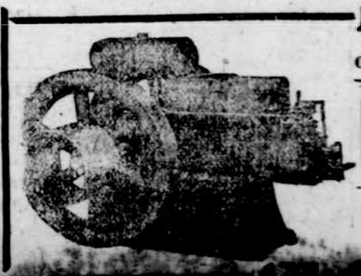

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WHAT INDIA IS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD BIRKENHEAD V. MR. BLATCHFORD

In reply to an article headed "Is India Worth keeping?" in the Sunday Herald by Mr. Robert Blatchford, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, wrote in mail week:—

..I have so long been in the habit of reading Mr. Blachford's articles and of admiring his robust and manly patriotism that his recent article on the subject caused me no small alarm.

He describes himself with engaging frankness as a "lukewarm Imperialist" and on with no command of the facts, but he has done the less endeavoured with this imperfect equipment to find an answer to the question: "Is India worth keeping?"

He does not fail to realise that withdrawal would expose India to violent and sanguinar civil war or to conquest by another Power He mentions, only to dismiss the possibility that Indian independence might be guaranteed by the League of Nations, and without finding in terms an answer to his question reaches the inconclusive result that India means danger, trouble, and expense.

INDIA SAVED THE CHANNEL PORTS

A few years ago, had politicians of certain shool of thought asked this question no one would have been surprised. Beyond those who studied Indian problems and those who, being merchants, realised that India was not only the greatest outside market for British manufacturers, but that she provided immense quantities of those foodstuffs and raw materials which are necessary for British industries, there were few who clearly appreciated the vital importance of this mighty peninsula in the Imperial scheme.

But to-day, with the lessons of the war fresh in our minds, the mere fact that the question has been asked by a responsible and patriotic Englishman is disturbing, and it is well, however obvious the facts may be, however clear the answer, to state in broad outline why the severance of the tie that binds India to the Empire would be a crushing and irreparable disaster.

And first of the war. The ready and loyal response of the princes and peoples of India to the call made is sufficient proof—if proof be wanted—of her great value in time of need.

I say deliberately and with knowledge that the winter campaign of 1914-15 would have witnessed the loss of the Channel ports but for the stubborn valour of the Indian Corps.

One and a quarter million of her troops fought bravely in many campaigns—in France, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in the Dardanelles, and in Palestine; her seamen shared with their British comrades the peril of the submarine. The financial help sh rendered, if small compared with the sum raised in this country, was for a poor country substantial, and of much greater importance. India provided throughout the war steady supply of foodstuffs and raw material vitally necessary to the Allies.

HER MUNITION HELP.

This aspect of the help given by India is too little known, and I use no figure of speech when I say that without the raw materials of India the war could not have been continued on the colossal scale which became necessary.

India was the only available source of supply for many of the raw materials essential for the manufacture of munitions.

Without her manganese ore, her wolfram, and her mica our munitions work could not have been carried on; without her jute the Dundee mills would have remained idle and trench warfare would have become impossible, without her saltpetre we should have had no powder; without her oilseeds the supply of glycerine would have been short; and without castor oil (the essential lubricant of aeroplanes) air warfare would have been difficult if not impossible.

The enormous quantities of foodstuffs sent not only to Great Britain but to Allied countries were of inestimable value.

I have touched very lightly on the war effort of India, but even this imperfect description should convince the most sceptica that without India the war would have been immensely prolonged, if indeed without her help it could have been brought to victorious conclusion.

OUR BIGGEST MARKET.

To those who examine the matter from th narrowest commercial standpoint, it become apparent that India is an incalculable asset t the Mother Country. The expansion of her exports for war purposes during the past few years was merely an extension of her pre-war trade. Great Britain has always drawn from India large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials essential to her industries.

Out of the total exports of India, which before the war were roughly worth £150,000,000, more than a quarter were sent to the United Kingdom and over 40 per cent. to the whole Empire. The exports include such commodities as wheat, rice, and other grains, raw jute, wool, cotton, tea, hides, oilseeds, and manganese ore.

But it is on the other side of the trade account that the value of India to Great Britain is most evident, for India is the greatest outside market for British manufacturers. Before the war no less than 63 per cent. of the total imports of India came from Great Britain and 70 per cent. from the Empire.

Owing to causes into which we need not enter, but which are well known, the share of Great Britain in the import trade of India is less to-day than it was before the war. To regain our former predominance we must confront the growing competition of America and Japan, and in that struggle British industries will be immensely helped if India joins with the rest of the Empire in giving effect to the principle of Imperial Preference.

HER WORTH TO LANCASHIRE.

Lanchashire has always enjoyed the greatest share of his trade, and before the war she sold each year to India no less than 2,500,000,000 yards of cotton piece goods—nearly half the total yardage exported, and worth about £30,000,000. Let me vary the illustration.

Over one-third of the cotton piece goods exported from this country were sold to India.

The loss of this Indian market would be a staggering and a completely fatal blow to the prosperity of Lancashire. Nor is that county alone in her dependence upon the Indian connection. Almost all the manufacturing centres in Great Britain share in the trade and find in India an outlet for their manufactures.

Without attempting excessive detail I may recall that before the war Great Britain sold each year to India about £30,000,000 worth of railway plant, machinery, iron and steel goods, hardware and cutlery, woollen goods, soap, and other miscellaneous goods.

The commercial prosperity of Great Britain is thus intimately bound up with that of India, and each country derives from its trade connections with the other solid advantages which would not survive a breach in the Imperial partnership.

Supposing Germany had conquered India, what would have happened to our Indian trade and to those Lanchasire men who are dependent upon it?

THE KEYSTONE OF EMPIRE.

From the broader Imperial standpoint the question we have set ourselves admits of but one answer. In the fabric of our great Empire India is a vital part. Unless, indeed, we are content to abandon the great heritage of the past, and so sink into political and commercial insignificance, the surrender of India would be an act not only of folly but of degenerate poltroonery. To make such a surrender would be to remove the keystone of the arch.

The loss of India would be the first step in the disintegration of the Empire, for strategically our Eastern Empire pivots on India, and surrender or withdrawal would involve other of our possessions in ruin or in isolation.

India is worth keeping not only because she is a vital part of the Empire, not only because in time of war she rendered, and may again render, invaluable assistance not only because in time of peace the trade connection is profitable.

THE HIGHER REASON

There are surely higher considerations than these. Just as England has brought light into the remoter places of the earth, so in India, that "country of untaught and disunited races" (to use Mr. Blatchford's own description), she has set herself the task of bettering the conditions of the people. Law and order have been introduced, life and property rendered secure, the country is practically immune from the devastating famines of the past wealth has increased and the standard of life improved.

The work of civilisation, pursued steadily and with high purpose for more than a century past, is bearing fruit, and India now stands on the path that may lead to complete self-government.

No man can foresee the future but if under wise and humane direction India becomes fit to manage her own affairs those who know her best feel sure that she herself will not in that memorable hour desire to sever the ties that bind her to the Motherland.

I for one profoundly believe that she will remain true to the Empire and loyal to the British Throne.

And I would counsel those who have little faith to return for inspiration to the high and proud names of Chatham, Clive, and Hastings.

To the above, Mr. Blatchford has given the following rejionder:

When I asked those questions about Indi I did not expect to be answered by the Lord Chancellor. When I heard that Lord Chancellor was going to answer me, I expected, and hoped, to learn something, but the Lord Chancellor has not told me anything I did not know.

Still he has helped me. I have at least got the reasons why one educated Englishman thinks India worth keeping.

The Lord Chancellor's reasons are two One is strategic, the other is commercial. India is valuable to us for trade and for defence. We will take these claims singly and examine them.

So far as the military value of India is concerned, I can only speak with considerable diffidence. I should like the opinion of an experienced and gifted soldier on the subject. I would say to such an authority: "I am aware that India possesses a military value to the Empire, but does that military value exceed the cost?" I mean, would it be necessary to call upon Indian troops to help in our wars if it were not necessary to defend India and the approaches to India?

The case cited specially by the Lord Chancellor—the services of the Indian troops in the defence of the Channel ports—is not convincing. We should have had no need for the Indian troops in Flanders had we raised an army of our own in time.

I pointed out to the Government five years before the war began that we should have to defend Belgium and to fight for the Channel ports, and that we should need a million men. Had the Government listened to the warnings of military men and made the necessary provision, we should have stopped the rush through Belgium, and we could have held the Channel ports without a single Indian soldier.

However, the potential military value of India is obvious. I do not question it, and, as I said before, that potential power might, in certain given contingencies, be used against us. Allow me to point out, though, that I am not claiming that it would be to our interest to see India subjected to some foreign Power.

It it very well worth our while to keep India rather than allow her to become the vassal State of some possible enemy, I have said so.

And this caution is equally necessary when we come to consider the commercial value of India. If India fell into the clutches of Germany, for instance, we should probably lose most of our Indian trade.

But if India were allowed to become a self-governing and independent nation, would it follow that we should lose our Indian trade? Would it be impossible for us to trade with India if India were free? We had, before the war, a considerable trade with Germany. We have a considerable trade with America and France and Holland and Sweden, yet those nations are not dependencies of ours.

The Lord Chancellor gives us some figures showing the importance of our import and export trade with India. I have been wondering whether, if we could put what we gain by India against the cost of India, the balance would be so much to our credit as to convince me that India is worth keeping. am not in a position to say, but I doubt it.

And yet that would not be a just balance. To get a just balance, we should set th cost of India on the one side and on the other the amount of trade (if any) we should lose if India became a free and independent nation.

But it is difficult to estimate the cost of India, for it cannot be stated in money. Some of it is cost of lives, some of it is cost of enmity and envy amongst our neighbours or our rivals.

The Lord Chancellor speaks of the benefits we have conferred upon India. That, it seems to me, is to the advantage of India and the Indians, but the advantage to our own country is not so apparent.

Would not some of the statesmanship and education and managerial ability displayed by us in India have been of value to our people at home? It has always seemed to me that Britain is none too well governed and her people none too prosperous and happy.

The Lord Chancellor advises us to read the lives and services of Clive and Warren Hastings and other famous builders of the Indian Empire, and he expresses surprise that patriotic Englishman should doubt the value of India to Britain and the Empire. But perhaps my patriotism differs in some respects from the orthodox article.

I love England, that is true, but my love for England is of a kind which makes me jealous for her honour and her virtue. I want England to be just and noble, and to keep herself unspotted from the world.

India is a subject nation, and the Indians are a subject race. I cannot understand how lovers of freedom reconcile themselves to the domination and coercion of other men.

How do our Anglo-Indians treat educated Indians? I ask because I have heard sinister stories. Some years ago I read in a newspaper that Lord Harris wished to invite an Indian prince to an officers' mess or to an Anglo-Indian club, I forget which, and he was told that if his friend liked to remove his shoes and wait at table with the other naives he might come. Is that true? only know I read it.

But I have also read a poem about the famous Nicholson Sahib which points in the same direction. John Nicholson on his way to Delhi, in the time of the Indian Mutiny, stopped at Jalandhar and asked the Rajah to send his captains to meet him. The chief of the captains was Mehtab Singh, and it is told of him that when the other captains took off their shoes to enter Nicholson's presence Mehtab mocked them and went in with his feet shod. When the audience was over Nicholson ordered Mehtab Singh to take off his shoes and carry them in his hand.

Here I quote two verses. It is Nicholson who speaks:—

"Were I," said he, "but a corporal
And you a Rajput King,
So long as the soul was in my body
You should not do this thing.

"Take off, take off those shoes of pride,
Carry them whence they came;
Your captains saw your insolence,
And they shall see your shame."

Is that how we treat Indian soldiers Is that what has come of the genius and valour of Clive and Hastings? How many tens of millions of money spent on our calico could atone to us as freemen for being made parties to such conduct? If we cannot manage and if we cannot hold India except upon such terms, then I am afraid I cannot believe that India is worth holding.

A great deal of indignation has been expressed over General Dyer's order to certain natives to crawl through a street. Is it any worse to make defeated rebels crawl in the street than to order Indian officers and Indian princes to take off their shoes before entering a British club house or officers' mess?

Do you know what I should call such treatment of human beings and fellow subjects? I should call it Hunnish. And my patriotism winces at the thought of British officers or officials behaving like Huns.

When I said I was a lukewarm imperialist I had such matters in my mind. I cannot reconcile myself to the idea of holding men, and women in subjection. I never could "boss" my fellow creatures. I never could like or respect over-bearing and "bossy" men. My patriotism wants freedom and courtesy under the flag. If we insult and terrorise subjects of the Empire we dishonour the flag.

I once heard a British colonel tell private, who had been rude to a civilian, that he had brought discredit upon the regiment. "I am your colonel," said the officer, "and I would not be discourteous to a sweep."

I wonder how the colonel would have behaved to an Indian captain who entered the sacred presence with his boots on. What would the great John Nicholson have done at Amritsar? I could not treat an unwashed cannibal as our officers are reported to treat Indian gentlemen.

In the year 1546 a great Frenchman, no less a man than Rabelais, wrote some wise words about the treatment of subject races. He said:—

Remark therefore here, honest drinkers, that the manner of retaining and preserving countries newly conquered in obedien-

(Continued on next page.)

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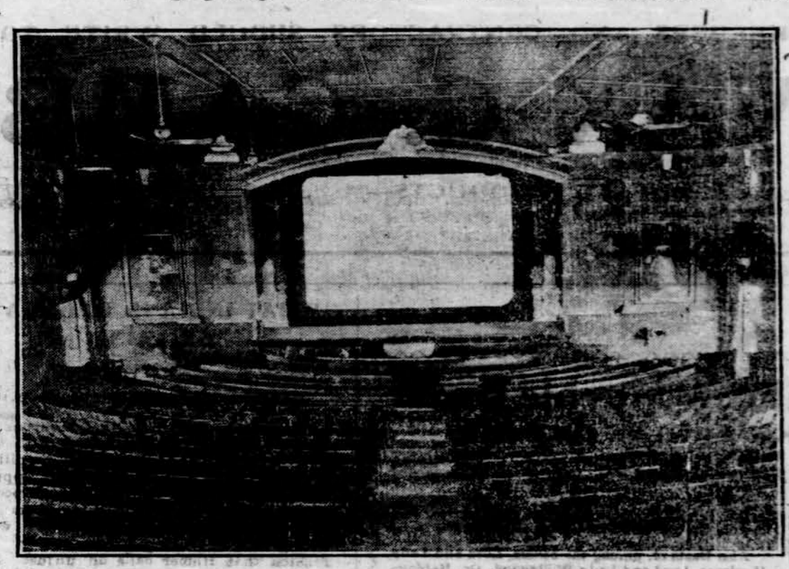

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WHAT INDIA IS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from previous page.)

ce, is not, as hath been the erroneous opinion of some tyrannical spirits to their own detriment and dishonour, to pillage, plunder, force, spoil, trouble, oppress, vex, disquiet, ruin and destroy the people, ruling, governing, and keeping them in awe with rods of iron; and, in a word, eating and devouring them after the fashion that Homer calls an unjust and wicked King, a devourer of his people.

Thus Osiris, the great King of the Egyptians, conquered almost the whole earth, not so much by force of arms as by easing the people of their troubles, teaching them how to live well, and honestly giving them good laws, and using them with all possible affability, courtesy, gentleness, and liberality.

"Using them with all possible affability, courtesy, gentleness, and liberality." That does not appear to be the way in which we use our Indian fellow subjects. But it is the right way, and it is the way which recommends itself to a gentleman in England as in France, in the twentieth as in the sixteenth century.

To return to the Lord Chancellor's answer. There is in such a discussion as this always the danger of confusing the words and ideas of liberation and surrender. Thus the Lord Chancellor says:—

> Unless we are content to abandon the great heritage of the past and to sink into political and commercial insignificance the surrender of India would be an act not only of folly but degenerate poltroonery.

I was not discussing the "surrender" of India. The Lord Chancellor says:

> The loss of India would be the first step in the disintegration of the Empire, for strategically our Eastern Empire pivots on India, and surrender or withdrawal would involve other of our possessions in ruin or in isolation.

Very well. It is quite true that if India or the other British Eastern possessions passed under the command of some other nation we should have cause to regret their loss. But can we be equally confident in claiming that if India and our other Eastern possessions became and remained independent States we should be worse off than we are now? That is the real question at issue.

What I ask is whether, supposing India could use and maintain her independence as China and Japan do, we should really lose more than we should gain by setting India free? I do not think we should lose more than we should gain, and the Lord Chancellor's answer to my question has not changed my opinion.

As a free man and a democrat, I am opposed to policies of conquest and coercion, and especially am I opposed to such policies on the part of Great Britain. But apart from any sort of patriotic or democratic sentiment I am not convinced that we gain more from India than she costs us directly and indirectly.

I can see now or why if India and [illegible] independence, and were able to maintain it we should sink into political and commercial insignificance.

Japan has no India, but Japan is not politically or commercially insignificant. Why should we with our great colonies become insignificant?

And is India the keystone of the Empire? No. The keystone of the Empire is Great Britain. The Empire has been made by the courage and the genius of the British people, and the British people would still be the British people though India were established as a free country.

I give my opinion tentatively in the absence of conclusive evidence. My feeling is with Shakespeare that England will not fail while "England to itself do rest but true."

GENERAL DYER AND THE SIKHS.

A REPUDIATION.

It was claimed for General Dyer that he was "made Sikh," but the members of the Sikh deputation in London have exposed the truth about it. The following letter published by the "Nation" speaks for itself:—

Sir,—As accredited agents of the Sikh community here we cannot let the statements published regarding General Dyer and the Sikhs go unchallenged. General Dyer could not have been "made Sikh," as he claims, without abjuring Christianity, which he does not seem to have done. Despite what the Viscount Finlay stated in the House of Lords, 'putting a slender armlet on the wrist of a person" neither makes him a Sikh nor is it recognised in the Sikh Church as an "investiture" of honor. The Golden Temple where General Dyer claims to have been so invested, be it remembered, is entirely managed by a nominee of the Punjab Government, and surely no martial law administrator can feel proud of any "honor" conferred upon him under such auspices while martial law was still supreme. We are in a position to say that no public body of the Sikh community conferred any honor on General Dyer, and it is a sheer perversion of facts to say that the offer of the Sikh to serve against the Afghans was due to their love for General Dyer and appreciation of his services at the Jallianwala Bagh rather than to their military instinct and inherent loyalty to their King.—Yours, etc.

SEWARAM SINGH,
SHIVDEV SINGH,
SOHAN SINGH,
UJJAL SINGH,
Members of the Sikh Deputation.

August 3, 1920.

A new liberal paper called the "Chaitanya" is shortly going to make its appearance under the editorship of Mr. M. B. Marathe. The paper which will be a weekly will be issued from Belgaum.

Professor V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College has been adopted by the Deccan Liberal party as a candidate for one of the non-Mahratta seats assigned to the Bom-

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Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
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Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	6	0	0
Bates Numbering Machine	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	8	0
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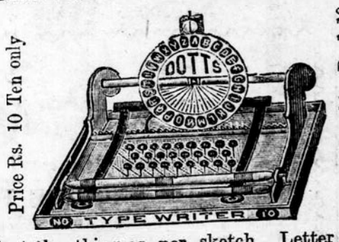

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Divine Service, Sunday 4th September 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Woodward Efat. Hymns 314, 314, 309, 282, 5-30 p. m, Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Psalm 73, Hymns 23,269. 167. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evansong at 4-45 p.m. Daily. Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. On Wednesday's Choral Evensong at 6-40 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Po. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Part I—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 7-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarati). 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujerathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Mafins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodenouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m. 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7, 8, and 9 a.m. Evening Service at o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass: 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study. Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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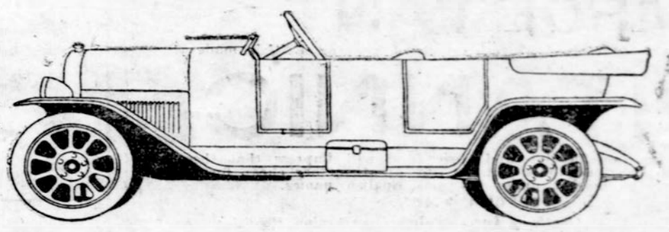

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Mere weight contributes to the steadiness in a car.

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Price Rs. 6,950

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BOMBAY & NAGPUR.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

To our Esteemed Patrons

We have pleasure in informing you that we have just unpacked the following :—

Egyptian Cigarettes—

By Messrs. I. Ismalun & Co.
By do. Ed. Laurens, Ld.
By do. Aden T. Co.

Russian Cigarettes—

C. No. 1.

Virginian Cigarettes—

Black Cat, Craven, Turf, Golden Cypher, Greys, &c.

(Besides almost all known brands,)

It you know the TASTELESSNESS of many "Mild" smokes, and the HARSHNESS of many "Strong" ones, try the above which are famous for their combination of FINE FLAVOUR with EXQUISITE MILDNESS, and PERFECT PURITY.

You nan WORK BETTER, REST AND RECREATE BETTER under the KINDLY CONIONMPASHIP of these MILD, WHOLESOME, PLEASANT and INVIGORATING Smokes.

Awaiting the favour of your valued orders, we remain with best Compliments,

Very Faithfully Yours,

CURZON & Co.

131-33, Esp. Road, opp, Clock Tower, Bombay (THE TOBCCOANISTS

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Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sunglasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to Suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present :—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

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The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI

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For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

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of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

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of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PLAIN BENARSI SARI

5 yds. x 44 ins.

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

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Every satisfaction ! cooking guaranteed

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Near Cinema Girgaum, BOMBAY

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

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cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1¾ with plated rim built with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Palmer or Dunlop Roadster.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 150 less 10%- Rs. 135 nett.

Please note that these are not faked up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance Rs. 25 with orders. Packing Rs. 5 extra.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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Repairs to stoves undertaken. **Prompt attention** and **prices** lowest.

Catalogue free on application:—**Prop. B. M. MADHIWALLA.**

CHEAPEST USE BEST.

THE GENUINE SWEDISH

PRISMA

STOVES

Save YourEnergy

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These Petroleum Stoves are the cheapest and the best with up-to-date contrivances and facilities which experience has brought forth.

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HEAD OFFICE NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 91-99, MEADOWS STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 3rd Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·08	35·47	20·80	59·20
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	20·90	66·18
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0·04	39·94	21·68	62·21
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	40·17	25·35	69·60

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.770	Inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.9	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7	"
Dew Point	74.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.791	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	"
Minimum do.	78.9	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.	
Movement of Wind	97	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06	Inches
Total fall during month	0.08	"
Do. do. year	36.74	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0.05	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept	h. m	ft. in.	Sept	h. m	ft. in.
Fri	4	m 2 46	26 11	4	m 8 31	18 11
		2 43a	26 6		8 59a	16 6
Sat.	5	m 3 33	26 4	5	m 9 29	19 11
		3 28a	25 8		9 55a	17 0
Sun.	6	m 4 42	25 10	6	m 10 44	20 7
		4 36a	25 1		11 9a	17 5
Mon	7	m 6 5	25 8	7	0 42a	20 7
		6 2a	24 9			
Tues	8	m 7 31	26 1	8	m 0 37	17 7
		7 37a	25 1		2 2a	19 9
Wed.	9	m 8 44	26 10	9	m 1 53	18 3
		8 44a	25 11		3 0a	18 3
Thur.	10	m 2 0	27 6	10	m 7 46	18 0
		2 3a	27 2		8 11a	16 1

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 3rd SEPT. 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	94.1	81.9	75	..	0	—0.01
Jask	94.4	80.5	88	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	86.4	78.8	87	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	..	81.5	67	..	2.30	—2.24
Multan	101.7	69.0	75	0.67	10.54	—8.26
Rawalpindi	101.2	70.1	57	..	7.06	—5.59
Lahore	101.4	80.6	59	..	4.48	—4.87
Hissar	102.1	80.4	51	..	10.95	—8.65
Ambala	98.5	81.8	60	..	20.79	+2.25
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	93.2	79.2	57	..	17.48	—2.28
Agra	94.8	78.1	67	..	19.37	+0.40
Mainpuri	92.6	76.1	69	..	16.79	—10.65
Jhansi	97.2	80.5	65	..	20.06	—5.74
Cawnpore	95.1	80.0	68	..	30.82	+2.35
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	103.9	80.6	68	..	1.45	—0.64
Jacobabad	85.2	79.7	87	..	0.54	—5.00
Karachi	89.6	75.8	74	..	20.21	+4.45
Ajmer	94.8	74.2	65	..	28.31	+9.92
Jaipur	90.6	76.0	69	..	21.01	+0.72
Kotah	70.0	63.4	97	0.24	32 64	—15.41
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	89.2	75.4	91	..	10.40	—1.41
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	88.1	79.3	86	0.02	17.58	+2.25
Veraval	89.4	74.9	..	..	17	—4.88
Rajkot	92.8	75.6	66	..	19.58	+1.61
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	77.9	76	0.01	26.85	+7.49
Bhirk	96.0	74.1	78	..	19.13	—5.48
Ahmedabad	91.6	75.8	81	0.01	18.49	—6.99
Deesa	89.7	74.9	89	..	26.24	+4.74
Neemuch	85.1	69.3	84	..	29.78	+6.39
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.9	74.3	76	..	27.91	—14.84
Jubbulpore	86.2	70.2	83	..	30.86	—3.41
Saugor	85.7	74.0	91	..	24.86	—12.20
Hoshangabad	85.0	71.8	88	..	21.30	+0.26
Khandwa	94.0	74.5	66	..	8.31	—13.77
Akola	90.4	72.4	76	..	11.48	—11.54
Amraoti	91.4	72.7	66	..	22.11	—13.63
Nagpur	90.9	75.6	80	0.16	24.64	—13.47
Chanda	89.6	76.0	78	..	29.73	—7 44
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	86.3	78.9	81	0.04	35.39	—22.92
Bombay	84.6	78.3	83	0.07	50.26	—33 54
Ratnagiri	88.8	76.5	95	0.02	66.11	—12.48
Mormugoa	84.9	75.4	95	0.08	70.97	—28.37
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	93.8	71.0	61	..	4.68	—8.54
Malegaon	92.6	65.7	64	..	8.24	—8.71
Ahmednagar	86.6	67.9	74	..	12.47	—3 88
Poona	95.0	72.5	59	..	8.74	—11.06
Sholapur	91	69.5	82	..	6.48	—1.78
Bijapur	79.1	64.1	90	..	26.26	—7.23
Belgaum	93.9	70.0	66	..	5.07	—13.75
Aurangabad	90.3	72.8	74	..	20.57	—5.80
Hissamabad (Hadi)	87.5	73.2	73	0.07	12.66	—5.61
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR & CEYLON—	85.6	73.0	95	1.08	102.42	+3.68
Mangalore	81.2	76.3	95	..	101.18	+19.33
Calicut	84.9	75.3	91	0.01	79.92	+14.70
Cochin	85.6	76.6	87	..	30 96	+4.35
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	99.1	76.5	82	..	12.23	—5.70
Masulipatam	94.5	73.7	71	0.05	4.92	—1.39
Bellary	91.0	72.3	95	3.23	18.19	+0.17
Cuddapah	89.4	76.6	88	0.01	4.99	—8 04
Madras	83.1	67.0	88	..	10.08	—2 62
Bangalore	91.2	72.3	76	0.03	3.29	—1.12
Coimbatore	97.5	74.0	80	0.89	3.51	—3.45
Trichinopoly	90.0	75.8	76	0.04	3.51	—3.54
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab, but is in defect at Rawalpindi; night temperature is slightly above the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Jodhpur and Karachi, where heavy cloud is present. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the north-western districts. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Very light showers have fallen at Bombay and Mormugao. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in slight excess at Karwar

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the south of the division. Day temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast. Negapatam reports 1.41". Day temperature remains high in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely to continue in the south of the Peninsula and may extend into the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

Errata.—In Yesterday's rYeport in the para. headed "The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad" please read as the first sentence "Hyderabad has had 0.61" of rain." In the first line under "General Remarks" please insert "south Hyderabad" after "the Madras Deccan."

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd September 1920.

The monsoon has extended in the centre of the Peninsula. A western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in lower Burma and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, the north Punjb, the north-west Frontier Province, the east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and south Madras.

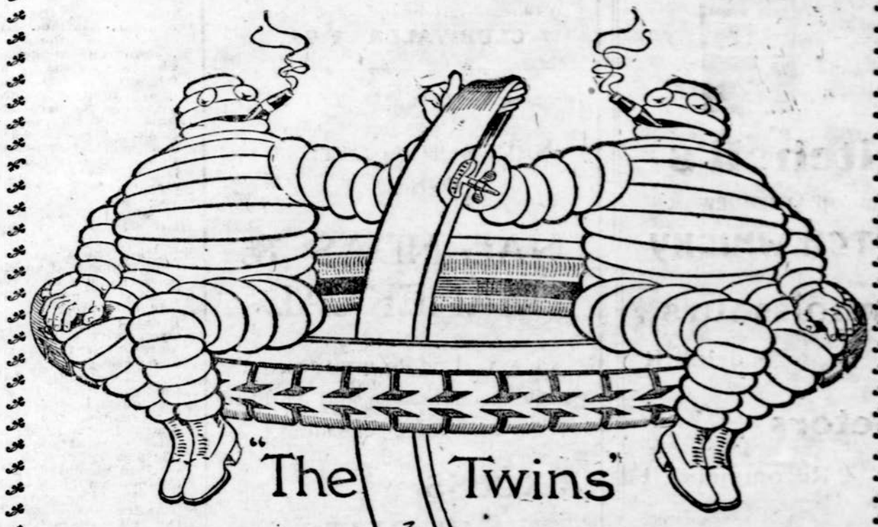
Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy four inches; Myitkyina one; Cox's Bazar, Bogra four; Narayanganj one and a half; Naya Dumka, Gorkhpur two; Chakrata one and a half; Simla three Murree three-quarters; Parachinar, Hyderabad (Deccan) a half.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING,

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13rd Sept. 1920 was 29.974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading there.

MICHELIN TYRES



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765 x 105	96-12	111-4	23-8
815 x 105	101-4	119-12	25-8
875 x 105	112-0	128-12	26-8
80 x 120	135-0	155-4	32-4
30 x 3½	78-8	90-4	18-12
32 x 3½	85-4	97-12	20-8

1.57

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PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) ..... Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 19,00,000

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Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

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Managing Director.

EPIDEMIC IMMINENT!!!

Bombay Sweepers' Strike

Beware in time and keep yourself armed with

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to ward off the attacks of Typhoid, Influenza or other Fevers, Cholera and what not—the results of the growth of germs due to Kuchra all over the city—a menace to the public health.

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Albion	1½	Ton
,,	3	,,
,,	4	,,
Palladium	4	,,
De Dion Bouton	3½	,,
,,	5	,,
Denby	2	,,
,,	3	,,
Panhard	1	,,
Dodge Brothers	0½	,,

Motor Cycles :—

Ariel	6-7 H. P.	
,,	3½ ,,	
Clyno	2½ ,,	
Indian	7-9 ,,	Elec. Model
,,	7-9 ,,	Ordy. ,,
,,	5-6 ,,	Scout. ,,

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B. C. and M. A.
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In addition to this you will find also a fine stock of various Accessories and Novelties.

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Physician's prescriptions or family recipes entrusted to us will be compounded with the most scrupulous care. Our system of checking makes it impossible for a mistake to occur in compounding, while our splendid stock of drugs and medicines is an assurance that we are never "OUT" of anything prescibed and that prescription will be filled exactly as the physician wishes it to be.

That's why POWELL'S PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS IS THE LARGEST.

All our Drug Departments are under the supervision of qualified Chemists.

Patent Medicines are always sold at wholesale prices. A full stock of Sick-Room Requisites is on view. We represent the World-Renowned Ingram's Brand Rubber Goods, Air Cushions, Enema Syringes, Hot-water Bottles Ice Bags, Rubber Air Beds, &c. &c.

OXYGEN CYLINDERS CAN BE HAD DAY & NIGHT.

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The Infallible remedy.
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The Elixir of Life.
The Cure-all of the day.
The One-in-all remedy.
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in Curing all Diseases.

To Cure

miraculously, speedily and satisfactorily, all diseases such as—

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Use Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaidya's great invention.

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Don't think Amritdhara as an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of study and experience in medical world and it surely cures rearly all human diseases. Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Descriptive book "Amrit" free. Write to-day.

Testimonials.

Naval H spital Road, Madras, 16 May, 14.

Gentlemen,

..A few days back my daughter had a terrible pain in the tooth, and she could not sleep. So I had once applied "Amritdhara" and found it gave instant relief, and from that time she has not suffered.

(Sd.) E. J. Westwood.

Cuttuck.

Dear Sir,

I have found Amritdhara working wonderfully in the cases I have tried.

(Sd.) Rai S. C. Naik Bahadur.

I have tried Amritdhara on my son for Rheumatism. It has done him a lot of good.

(Sd.) R. E. A. Ballard, Lonavla.

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